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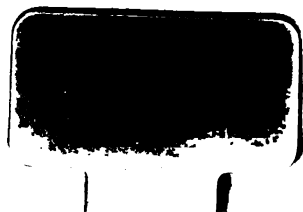
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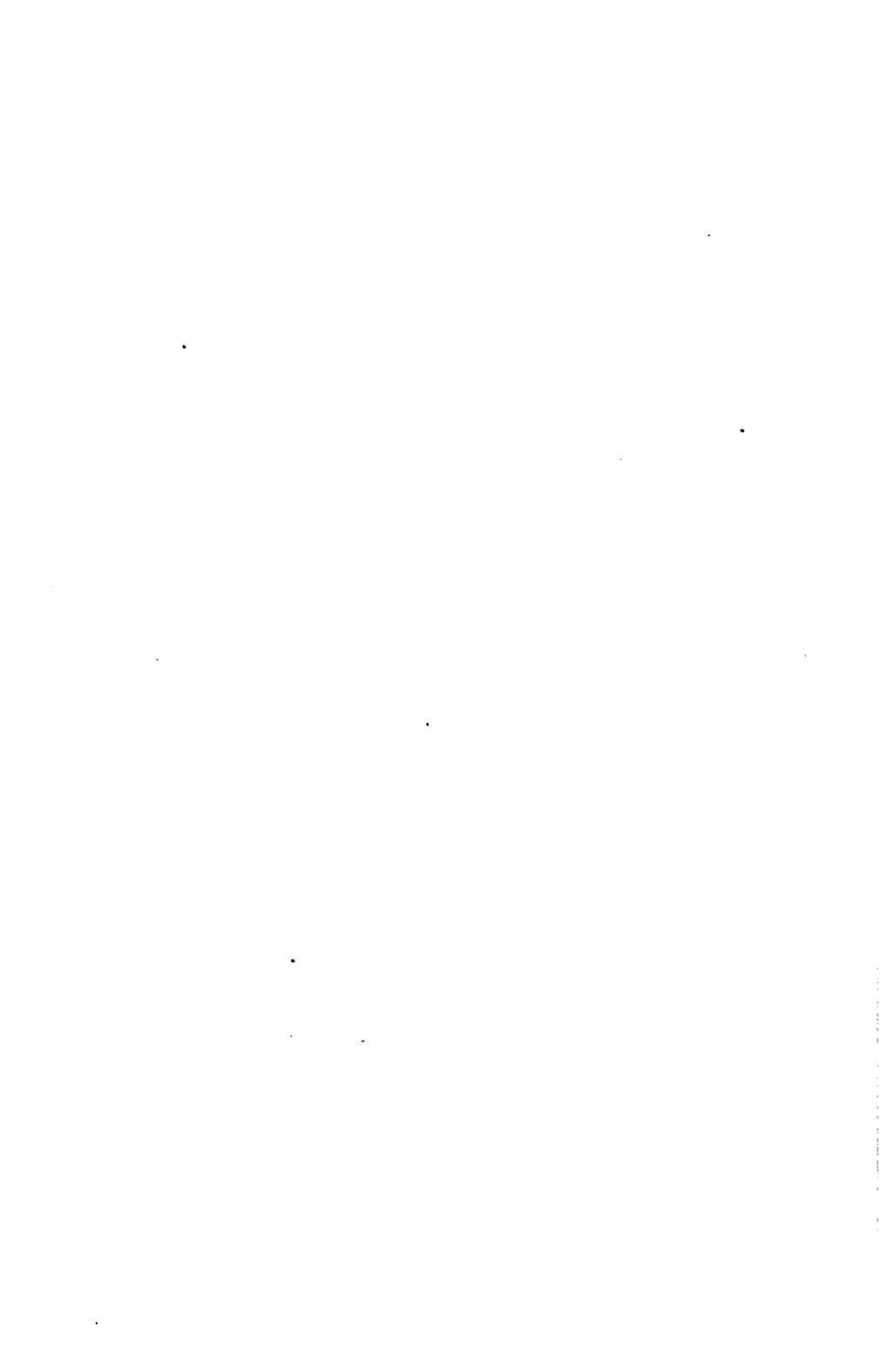
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NOVEMBER 1, 1871.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW—GENERAL COUNCIL.

REPORTS

BY THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED APRIL 26, 1871,

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW,

41

*At its Meeting to be held on Wednesday, 1st November, 1871,
at 12 o'clock noon.*

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- II. ON SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES, p. 8.
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OF B.A., p. 20.

APPENDIX FIRST. — *Extracts from the Report to the Senate on Graduation
in Arts, p. 24.*

APPENDIX SECOND. — *The Ordinances of the Universities Commission—
General, and applicable to Glasgow, p. 23.*

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the General Council of the University of Glasgow will be held in the COLLEGE, GILMOREHILL (LOWER HALL OF THE MUSEUM), on WEDNESDAY, the 1st NOVEMBER, at 12 o'clock noon.

BUSINESS:—CONSIDERATION OF COMMITTEE'S REPORTS.

Members will be admitted on presenting their Tickets of Membership at the door.

W. G. BLACKIE, PH.D., Clerk,

17 STANHOPE STREET.

GLASGOW COLLEGE, 16th October, 1871.

Gough Add. Lanark 8. 4.

Donat. Prof. Bryce 1885

COMMITTEE APPOINTED APRIL 26TH, 1871.

REV. DR. G. C. M. DOUGLAS, <i>Convener</i> ,	10 Fitzroy Place.
JAMES MITCHELL, Esq., M.A.,	5 Park Terrace.
REV. DR. M'EWEN,	25 Woodside Place.
REV. JAMES S. JOHNSON,	The Manse, Cambuslang.
HENRY H. LANCASTER, Esq.,	5 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh.
JAMES C. BURNS, Esq.,	Glenlee, Hamilton.
PROFESSOR RAMSAY,	The College.
WILLIAM JACK, Esq., M.A.,	7 Jane'sfield Terrace, Hillhead.
REV. JAMES DODDS,	Paigley.
W. G. BLACKIE, Ph.D., <i>Clerk</i> ,	17 Stanhope Street.

NOTE.

Professor Ramsay desires to have it minuted that he refrains from signing and from expressing any opinion upon the First and Fourth Divisions of this Report, in view of his position as a member both of the Senatus and of the General Council.

REPORTS.

FIRST DIVISION.

REPORT ON AMENDMENT OF THE UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) ACT.

YOUR Committee presented a full Report upon this subject at the meeting of General Council in April, and they endeavoured to render it more intelligible and useful by printing in the appendix those portions of the Act of 1858 which bear directly or by implication upon this University. They also printed a letter on the subject, addressed to the Convener by the late Andrew Bannatyne, Esq., LL.D., to which a melancholy interest attaches, inasmuch as it is probably the latest contribution to the cause of educational progress by one who rendered many important services to it, and whose memory must be especially dear to the members of this General Council, who unanimously elected him their first Assessor in the University Court, and then unanimously re-elected him. Your Committee would avoid obtruding themselves upon the sacred province of domestic sorrow: but on occasion of this, the first death which has occurred in the number of those men who gave themselves to the task of putting in motion the machinery set up by the Universities Act, they trust that they may, with great propriety, bear testimony to their sense of the value of his services, often rendered very unobtrusively, so that no business which this Council has undertaken or carried on under his guidance and suggestion has been found to have been wrongly planned or unadvisedly conducted.

In their Report to the General Council in April, your Committee referred to various points in which the Act of 1858 might be amended; such as the veto of the Chancellor, the frequent appointment of the Rector by a casting vote, in consequence of the mode of election by four nations, the revival of the B.A. degree (consideration of which is resumed in the last division of this Report), and the mode of dealing with Bequests and Endowments, whose conditions have, in the lapse of time, become unsuitable: and also to the benefit to be derived from a new Royal Commission gathering up the experience which has accrued from the working of the Act 1858 and of the Ordinances of the Commissioners appointed by it. But the two subjects on which your Committee expended most labour were the General Council and the University

Court. The whole question was remitted back to them to consider it and bring it up anew; but there was no discussion at the meeting of the General Council by which they could find themselves aided in reviewing their Report, nor yet have they themselves anything important to add, unless it be those Ordinances which relate to this University, which therefore they now print in the Appendix. It therefore seems to them the wisest course to endeavour to concentrate the attention of the Council on these two principal points, and for this purpose they reprint them:—

“I. THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

“1. *It ought to have a larger representation in the University Court.*
“This will be explained more fully under head II., 1 and 2.

“2. *A more effective voice ought to be secured to it in any changes contemplated in University arrangements:* though it does not follow that the Council ought to have an absolute veto.

“So far as known to this Committee the General Council of this University has never been called upon to exercise the rights conferred by the University Act, cap. XII. § 2, as follows:—

““XII. The University Court of each University shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, have the following powers: viz. . . .

““2. To effect Improvements in the Internal Arrangements of the University, after due Communication with the *Senatus Academicus*, and with the Sanction of the Chancellor; provided that all such proposed Improvements shall be submitted to the University Council for their consideration.”

“3. *There are one or two particulars in which experience suggests that additional powers ought to be conferred upon the Council;* otherwise, there is a risk that members will often be disheartened at the apparent aimlessness and inutility of its action, and may give up attendance at its meetings. At present it can take no action except to make representations to the Court, which cannot be expected in its answers to argue upon points as to which it differs from the Council. At the least it ought to have the following additional powers:

“(1.) *To hold Special Meetings when emergencies arise, under such restrictions and safeguards as may be thought needful:* for instance, there might be a meeting called upon the death or resignation of an Assessor, or on the requisition of a certain number of members. This power of holding special meetings seems preferable to another which has been sometimes proposed, namely, the power of adjournment to another day of meeting; a power which might encourage inordinately prolonged discussion, and, after all, bring on a vote at a comparatively thin meeting.

“(2.) *To act by its Committee, to the extent of empowering that Committee to carry out special instructions.* At present there may readily occur delays so protracted that patience is worn out and all interest in a subject dies away. Suppose a matter is considered in the Council meeting in October, and remitted to the Business Committee; the Committee report on it in April, and their report is adopted and sent up to the University Court. The Court

“having considered it, may transmit it to the Senatus for their opinion. The Senatus may not have an opportunity of doing this in summer, and so the remit may be delayed six months. But even in the most favourable circumstances the Court cannot possibly reply to the Council till the meeting in October. The Council cannot look at this communication, which they have only just received, with intelligent and respectful attention: the speediest course will be to refer the communication to the Committee to report upon it in April, when the Council may debate upon it, eighteen months after they considered it before. Six of these months might have been saved if the Court had had the power of sending their reply to the Committee in time to let the Committee look at it, print it in their report, and so bring it before the Council in October; besides that at that time the subject would probably have been better handled by both the Council and the Committee than half a year later, when it might be displaced from the memories of a numerous and fluctuating body of men by other topics pressing for consideration.

“(3.) *To communicate directly and officially with the Councils of the other Scottish Universities.* It is hard to conceive of any serious objection being made to this, unless it arise from the jealous collection of a permissive clause in the Act 1858 which pointed to an amalgamation of the Scottish Universities. But the time allotted for such possible action is over; when it was first made the proposal was distasteful to the Universities and their alumni; and no one contemplates a re-enactment of that which has in fact come to be generally forgotten.

“II. THE UNIVERSITY COURT.

“1. *Its numbers ought to be somewhat enlarged.* To this proposal an objection has been made, that an increase in the number of members would diminish the sense of responsibility in the mind of each individual. But this objection must not be urged in so absolute a way as to assert that a special virtue exists in the number seven, which is the number of the members of the Court in this University: at least its force was not felt by those who drew and who passed the Act of 1858, else they would not have made the number vary in the different Universities. And as the objection is sometimes put, it would logically tend to place the government of the University, or the administration of its patronage, in the hands of a single person: and yet this cannot be intended as the drift of the argument, for however well the Crown may have administered its patronage, a transference of all the patronage to the Crown would be a very unpopular change. But it is precisely the amount of patronage in the hands of the Court which makes an increase of membership a question of pressing importance. It will be difficult to prove that the sense of individual responsibility would be injured seriously though the number were raised from seven to nine or ten, though it may be readily conceived that the consequences of the change might be

"very serious if the number were to be made thirteen or fourteen. Whereas it is easy to see strong objections to the present system of election by so few as seven men, for instance in the case of the claims of three candidates for a chair being pressed to a vote: and the evil would be greatly aggravated by the absence of one or even two of these seven—a case which no one will pronounce to be improbable. There is another reason for enlarging the membership of the Court, and linking this more closely to the general community; namely, the manifest tendency to give it additional powers, connected with the interests of society at large, which it would be unfair to intrust to a very small body of men, especially if they are predominantly connected with the University in the narrowest sense of the word. Thus the Education Bill now in Parliament, like its predecessor in 1869, assigns to the Court very important powers in relation to the primary education of the country, a proposal which is obviously unsatisfactory unless the constitution of the Court is to be somehow popularized.

"2. *There may be considerable difficulty in determining the composition of this enlarged Court:* and what follows should rather be viewed as a contribution to the discussion of the question, than as a decision in which the Council is expected at once to acquiesce. The Court at present consists of the RECTOR, the PRINCIPAL, the DEAN OF FACULTIES, the CHANCELLOR'S ASSESSOR, the RECTOR'S ASSESSOR, the ASSESSOR OF THE SENATUS, and the ASSESSOR OF THE COUNCIL. It may be remarked, (1) That a theoretically plausible objection may be made to Assessors named by individuals: yet it is understood that in practice the Assessors named by the Chancellor and the Rector have proved to be very valuable members of the Court. (2.) It has been repeatedly suggested that the representative of the University in Parliament might be added. But several objections apply to this, and to your Committee they appear to be fatal: he is the person around whose election excited feelings are most likely to gather; he is always liable to be selected for political rather than for academical reasons; his parliamentary duties necessarily keep him at a distance for a great part of the year; and, even when disengaged from these, he would have the interests of two separate Universities to consider, which would enhance the difficulty of his being a working member of either Court. (3.) If the Council ought to have a larger representation in the Court, as has been suggested under head I., have not the Senatus an equal claim to additional representation? Your Committee do not see that they have, for the following reasons:—At present the Senatus elect *two* members of the Court, namely, their Assessor and the Dean of Faculties; and if the latter does not represent their feelings and opinions, as has been sometimes alleged, they have the remedy every year in their own hands. But in reality the Senatus are represented by *three* of their members: for the Principal is their chairman, he lives and moves among them, and the circumstances must be thoroughly exceptional in which he does not represent the tone of sentiment which prevails among them. All this, however, is far short of an

“adequate statement of the influence already exerted on the Court by the Senatus. For, with reference to the ordinary superintendence of the affairs of the University, the intimate acquaintance with details which the Principal and the representative Professor possess, their personal weight, and their great advantages for unbroken regularity in attending the Court, are certain to contribute to secure them influence far beyond what might have been anticipated from their numerical position. And these considerations lose none of their importance when applied to the matter of patronage, since the Universities ought to be kept free from the very suspicion of nepotism, which was often and loudly charged upon the administration of some of the Scottish Universities under the old *régime*. It may have been in order to keep any such evil at a distance, that the Royal Commission of 1830 proposed to constitute a University Court in which the Assessors were absolutely forbidden to be members of the Senatus, a body which was to be represented in the University Court exclusively by the Principal.” (On this point, however, we should value a statement of the views of the Senate.) “(4.) Were there a court of nine members, it might be composed of the three following elements, balancing each other—

3 connected with the great officers of the University
(Chancellor's Assessor, Rector, Rector's Assessor);

3 connected with the Senatus
(Principal, Dean, Assessor of the Senatus);

3 connected with the Council
(Assessors elected by the Council).

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“3. *The present quorum of the Court is five, which is certainly high, when the whole number is only seven. There seems no good reason for fixing the quorum higher than a majority of the members, except in the exercise of patronage, where a higher quorum might be necessary, at least so long as the number of members continues so small as it is at present. Much inconvenience has in fact been felt from the present rule in the case of routine business.*

“4. *The Minutes of the Court, including the Sederunt and the votes given at every meeting, ought to be made public, and not a mere abstract of its proceedings; obviously this abstract, made in secret, and upon principles of which the public know nothing, cannot be satisfactory in relation to a Court from which the public are excluded. Indeed a feeling exists in favour of making the sittings themselves open to the public: and some who would not approve of this in all cases, lay stress upon the value of publicity in the judicial proceedings, while others attach more importance to publicity when the Court is exercising patronage. Your Committee content themselves with mentioning this, but cannot commend unrestricted publicity.*”

Those who look at Dr. Bannatyne's letter, printed in the Appendix to the April Report, will observe indeed that he was

"very much against any increase of the number of members of which the Courts are composed;" and in the absence of any important criticism at last meeting of General Council, they are the rather led to look carefully at his expressed opinions. So far as their proposals differ from his opinion, they wish merely to remark, (1.) That he was careful to give prominence to the statement, "I wish to express myself with diffidence on a point involving so many important considerations." (2.) That his objection seems to have been to well-known proposals for doubling the number of members of the Court; whereas his reasoning would have little or no applicability to the proposal of your Committee to raise the number from 7 to 9. (3.) Whilst retaining 7 as the number, he proposed to give an additional Assessor to the General Council by depriving the Rector of his seat; so that he was quite at one with your Committee as regards the necessity for increasing the power of the General Council in the University Court. (4.) He rested his hesitation to go further on these statements, "I question whether the length of our experience is yet sufficient to enable us safely to make any very important alterations on the scheme of government introduced by the Act;" "Any legislation which we contemplate must still be tentative in its character, and to carry out my views, all I would for the present suggest on this head is," &c. This is in perfect harmony with the opinion expressed by your Committee that there would be advantage in having a Royal Commission, though the great advantage of it would be that it would have power to consider not only the case of Glasgow, but also that of the whole four Universities of Scotland. (5.) While hesitating to go quite so far as to give three Assessors to the General Council, he expressly stated that he would compensate for this by going further than your Committee have as yet found themselves prepared to go; he would have enlarged the powers of the General Council in a different direction, so as "to make the absolute consent of the Council necessary for effecting 'improvements in the internal arrangements of the University' (See sect. XII., art. 2), and for the exercise of the legislative powers which have now devolved, by the expiration of the Commission, on the Court" (See sect. XIX. of the Act)." One remark more is all that your Committee will now offer. The importance of a Royal Commission and of Parliamentary legislation becomes manifestly all the greater when men consider how they can arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the topics embraced in this and the other Divisions of this Report.

SECOND DIVISION.

REPORT ON SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES.

At the meeting of this Council in April, your Committee submitted a brief Report on raising the standard of preparatory education, in which they stated that they had been prevented by other duties from giving proper consideration to this question. But they

added—"On the main elements of the question, however, they have formed a distinct and unanimous opinion. They are satisfied that the true and only effectual remedy for the prevailing evil of imperfect preliminary training for University work is to be sought in two directions: (1) In a great extension of the means and a great improvement in the quality of secondary instruction throughout the land, and especially beyond the limits of the great cities and chief towns; and (2) In the organization of an adequate system of prize scholarships for first-year students—that is, students commencing the curriculum—open to free and unrestricted competition, on a well-defined programme of examination, which Teachers and Pupils alike might keep before them and work up to. With schools thus fitted to do the work of preparatory instruction, and adequate incentives to the strenuous performance of it, there can be no doubt that the general level of scholarly attainment in those seeking entrance to the University classes would steadily rise, and the class of students whom an entrance examination might shut out would gradually disappear. Were these means once fairly in operation, a matriculation examination might *then* probably be introduced without hardship to any, and probably with some advantage, as an additional security against the evil of imperfect preparation; though, at the same time, the Committee cannot entertain a doubt that it would be found here, as at Aberdeen, that the Bursary stimulus itself, operating with quickening force on the work of the schools, had already, in great measure, accomplished the object which such an examination is intended to secure. The Committee can only advert in addition to the Report of the Senatus on Bursaries lately issued, and they are much gratified to find that it recommends that all Bursaries in the gift of the Senatus should be thrown open to competition, though it scarcely goes far enough in not confining the competition to intrants. It is to be earnestly desired that private patrons of Bursaries would adopt the same course."

While the General Council thanked the Committee for this report, they very naturally wished to have a fuller statement on the subject, and resolved "that the Report of the Committee of the Senate upon Bursaries in Arts, together with the 'Plea' of Dr. Islay Burns for Junior Scholarships and Bursaries in the University of Glasgow, be referred to the Committee of Council, with the instruction to consider them during the summer, in connection with the whole question, and to suggest means for bringing the subject before the notice of the public generally, as well as before the present or intending patrons." Your Committee have found that this remit involves some anxious and difficult questions, in considering which they might have been afraid of arriving at no satisfactory conclusion. They owe the safety and comparative comfort with which they have threaded their way through the intricacies which met them everywhere, very much to the ability displayed in the two documents remitted to them, namely, the Report of the Committee of Senate, and the Plea of Dr. Islay Burns. Of the accurate and extensive knowledge, the sound practical

wisdom, and the inspiring eloquence appearing everywhere in Dr. Burns' little pamphlet, your Committee do not know how to speak too highly: they feel how much they have been laid under obligation by the instructive and suggestive statements of one who belongs to a sister University, though his interest in all academical questions has no doubt been specially directed towards the University of Glasgow partly by his being so far indebted to it for his training as a student, partly by the circumstances of his present mode of life. And they feel that they are right in making this public avowal, since the Council has taken the unusual step of singling out this pamphlet and remitting it to them. Nor can they avoid mentioning the additional advantage which they have derived from the able address, at the meeting of Council in April, by John Kerr, Esq., M.A. Cantab., yet also a member of this Council, and one well entitled to speak in connection with his own varied and thorough training, and his subsequent official experience as one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. This address has since been given to the public in a permanent form as a pamphlet, under the title of "The Bursary Question: a Plea for Open Competition as opposed to Presentation." The many readers who have compared Dr. Burns' pamphlet with Mr. Kerr's may have been struck by the similarity (in diversity) of their views and arguments: and this will seem to them the more interesting when they learn that the Plea and the Address were prepared and given forth without the slightest knowledge on the part of either gentleman that the other was so engaged. Surely this circumstance tends powerfully to give emphasis to their weighty arguments, which, indeed, have called forth not a single opponent, so far as known to your Committee.

In framing the following draft scheme, your Committee started from the principles which they had briefly stated in their Report in April, which for convenience they now repeat. They carried with them the Report of the Committee of Senate on Bursaries, and the pamphlets of Dr. Burns and Mr. Kerr; and they inquired diligently and earnestly into the constitution and working of similar foundations in other Universities where these have been long in full and beneficial operation. They now venture to recommend the following scheme of regulations, as presenting at least the outline of a system suited to the circumstances of this University: it rests upon the fundamental truths laid down in the Report of the Committee of Senate, that there is a pressing need for additional Scholarships, and that these ought to be obtained solely by competition. They must, indeed begin by stating that they have not forgotten an old double-edged difficulty, which is familiar to all who have watched intelligently the proceedings at successive meetings of this Council. They have laid down these regulations somewhat in detail, else some critic would probably have been found to complain that they were confining themselves to generalities, which would prove valueless so soon as men attempted to apply them in practice; yet, in taking this course, they have no doubt laid themselves open to endless attacks on individual points from critics who do not content themselves with looking at the scheme as a whole and

generally, and who do not understand that these regulations may be regarded as merely an instance of one way in which it might be carried out,—a very good way, if your Committee have not looked with too much partiality on their own production, yet a way which may require thoughtful consideration, perhaps modification to some extent, by the teaching and governing bodies in the University. And there is yet another preliminary remark which must be made, so that members of Council may be alive to the existence of a perplexity sure to stand in the way of those who endeavour to frame regulations like the following. Your Committee ventured in April to hint their apprehension that the Report of the Committee of Senate on Bursaries had only partially met the difficulties of the question (see the passage quoted above from their own Report in April last): it is for the Council to decide whether the subjoined regulations 1-4 have been more fully successful. The difficulty may be presented, to those who have not thought of it as yet, in the form of a question: Shall the competition for Scholarships be restricted to intrants, or shall it be thrown open to students of the first and the second year's standing indiscriminately? For, if the competition be thrown open to both first and second year students, the examination may be such that either first-year students are not fit for it, since it is notorious that many coming up from country schools, for instance, feel themselves so far behind that the work of the Junior Classes tasks them very fully; or else, when made so elementary as to suit the circumstances of a large number at present, it is no longer a suitable arena for the display of their powers by men of the second year. And even so, the whole extent of the difficulty has not come into view. For the differences which must always exist among students of the same University standing are vastly increased wherever advantage is taken of the excellent plan of entrance examinations in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, by passing which men are exempted from attending the Junior Classes in these subjects, and are thus enabled to take the degree of M.A. in three Sessions. An intrant who had passed these examinations would be really on a level with ordinary second-year students; and a second-year student who had passed them the year before would really be on a level with ordinary students of the third year.

With these explanations, your Committee submit the following Draft Scheme of Regulations for a system of Scholarships open to competition:—

(1.) There shall be two classes of Scholarships, designated respectively *Minor** and *Major*; the former for first-year students

* So called in the University of Cambridge, from whose system the idea of such initial or probationary Scholarships, designed as preparatory to the Major or proper Scholarships, is taken. See "Cambridge University Calendar," especially Trinity and St. John's Colleges. It is clearly desirable to have such an arena of competition for students who come direct from schools, from competing in which those who are students of a year's standing in the University shall be excluded; while, at the same time, a higher standard of qualification should be required to give the full position of a University Scholar. The distinction between Minor Scholars and Scholars proper (Major Scholars) accomplishes this object.

exclusively, the latter open to all who have not passed their second year of University standing: those who are at once entering the Senior Classes of Latin and Greek,* after passing the preliminary examination with a view to a three years' course, *being considered as in their second year.*

(2.) Of Minor Scholarships, it would be desirable to have *twenty* open to competition every year, in value at least £15; and of Major Scholarships, *from twelve to fifteen*, of £25 or £30 in value: the Minor Scholarships being, by way of experiment, and subject to modifications dictated by experience, for the present made one-half or one-third more numerous than the Major.†

(3.) The holder of a Minor Scholarship may, in the year following his election, compete for one of the Major Scholarships; and in the event of success, he shall vacate the Minor Scholarship.

(4.) The Scholarships shall be tenable for three years, unless where a Minor Scholarship is vacated in the case provided for by Regulation 3, or in the circumstances referred to in the second regulation for Foundation Bursaries (or Ordinance No. 66, printed here in Appendix, p. 52).

(5.) The examination for the Major Scholarships might be similar to that already in use in the present Bursary competition, including English, elementary Mathematics, and Latin and Greek translation and composition; that for the Minor Scholarships would be of a less advanced kind, fitted to test the thoroughness and accuracy of the student's preparation for University work, rather than extent of attainment, yet by no means so elementary as to draw him away from the school prematurely. The one examination should test the work of the school, the other should stimulate that of the University. (The examination for Minor and Major Scholarships should up to a certain point be the same, candidates for the latter having one or two additional and more advanced papers; so that a first-year student competing for a Major, and failing, might have a chance for a Minor.) :

* It is only "in the case of Students who are, after such examination, admitted to the Higher Greek and Latin Classes," that "the course of study for the Degree of Master of Arts may be completed within three Winter Sessions, instead of four." — *University Calendar for 1871-2*, p. 72. There seems no reason for excluding Mathematics: if it were placed in as favourable a position as Greek and Latin, the student might oftener take his degree in three years.

† The following alternative scheme has been submitted by a member of the Committee, and appears to them to deserve the consideration of the Council:—

1. The Minor Scholarships—of which it would be desirable to have open to competition every year—should be of £20 each; the Major Scholarships, in number, should be £30 each.

2. The Minor Scholarships should be open to all entrants, and the examination paper should contain, besides more elementary questions, a certain number suitable for those who propose at once to enter the Senior classes of Latin, Greek, or Mathematics.

3. The Major Scholarships should be open to competition to all students who have completed their second year's attendance, or in the case of those who have not qualified to obtain the M.A. degree in three years, their third year's attendance on the Arts Classes. The examinations should be upon all the subjects taught in the curriculum of Arts, but no student should be allowed to be examined in the subjects of more than two departments.

4. Each Scholarship should be tenable for two years.

(6.) Every University Scholar shall be expected to proceed to a degree in Arts, and must pass at least one of the Departmental Examinations with a view thereto, before his third year of University standing.

(7.) The holders of Major Scholarships shall be known as "University Scholars," and shall bear a distinctive badge of honour on their academic dress.

(8.) In order to afford to founders an additional guarantee for the thoroughly popular administration of the funds destined by them to this purpose, it is desirable that the General Council should have a certain share in their management.

In the above suggestions the Committee have purposely avoided the use of the term "Bursary" with reference to such *open Scholarships* as they desire to see multiplied in the University, and which partake more or less of the character of academic honours; preferring, for distinction's sake, to reserve this name "Bursary" for those foundations which are limited by the rights of presentation or other restrictive conditions, and are thus essentially of an eleemosynary nature. The Committee regret that the Bursary funds of this University are still to such an extent of this character, and that the enlightened efforts of the Senatus to induce the Patrons of such Bursaries to throw those in their gift open to free competition have not been more largely successful: for the University possesses very considerable Bursary wealth, which, owing to this pernicious system, fails to produce the good results for education which it might produce under the open system. It is, perhaps, scarcely needful now to say that simple poverty is no merit in the eyes of friends of education; and that poverty, associated with energy and ability, will be purely a gainer by the abolition of Presentation Bursaries. There seems also to be a tendency still, as in former times, to promote the creation of new foundations subject to limitation to some particular locality or class; and this, however much it is to be deprecated, it may be impossible wholly to prevent. Your Committee would therefore venture to suggest for the consideration of the promoters of such foundations, whether they might not at once gain their own purpose, and fall in, at least so far, with the general system of the University, by making it a condition to the holding of the Bursary that the candidate should be found in the number of the successful candidates in the University competition for Scholarships, and that failing the appearance of any candidate so qualified from the district or class contemplated, the Bursary should, for that occasion, be treated as an open Scholarship, or (if of large amount) divided into two or more open Scholarships, and awarded without restriction to the most deserving candidate or candidates. Thus, supposing there were some county Bursary of £60 administered on this plan, it would be given entire to a man belonging to that county, provided there were any such of sufficient merit; and failing this, it would be divided between two or three competitors who stood highest on the list. In this way, while a far greater benefit would be conferred on the favoured district or class, by giving to them an indefinitely stronger stimulus

to exertion, the foundation would, at the same time, contribute in some measure to the higher interests of the University and of sound learning in the country at large. It is gratifying to observe in the *University Calendar* for 1871-72, p. 97, (see throughout the section on Bursaries, Prizes, Scholarships, &c., pp. 97-117), that the Senate have acted on a similar principle: "in the case of Bursaries in the 'gift of the Senate, in appointing to which 'a preference' is given 'to certain names, &c., by a 'preference' the Senate understand, 'in every instance, a preference *cæteris paribus*."

Your Committee venture here to make a suggestion which, in some sense, travels beyond the sphere of the University, and yet which is so intimately connected with it, that they trust they may be excused for adverting to it, as a matter of great importance to those who labour to improve our higher education. While it is right to have Scholarships for the encouragement of able *students* entering the University from the school, it is no less right to aim at encouraging the *schoolmaster* who has done much to make them what they are: student and schoolmaster might both have some solid reward bestowed upon them. Now the government of the country naturally looks for good ordinary results with the great mass of the scholars: hence the vastly increased attention given to reading, writing, and arithmetic, in the regulations for distributing the Parliamentary grants to schools. But surely individuals and societies might do something to keep schools at a distance from the danger of being dragged down to one low education level, by providing a modest yet tangible acknowledgment of the schoolmaster's services, who has laboriously trained a few of his pupils at the upper end of the scale. If, for every University Scholarship gained by a boy direct from a Parish, Burgh, Congregational, or Adventure School, the teacher were to receive a certificate from the University authorities which he might hang in his school-room, and an acknowledgment of merit to the amount of five or ten pounds from some fund (the Ferguson Bequest has done much for schools, and is an instance of a possible source of help), a benefit to higher education might be conferred on schools which feed this University not without analogy to the benefit conferred by the Dick Bequest in the region which chiefly supplies students to the University of Aberdeen.

Your Committee were not so sanguine as to anticipate the creation all at once, or even within a very limited time, of such a complete Scholarship system as that which they have now sketched, nor were they prepared to recommend that a direct and immediate appeal should be made to the public for funds in order to realize it. They relied rather on the gradual increase of such foundations through the spontaneous benefactions of individual friends of the University; and were such benefactions coming to flow more and more in the line now recommended, there can be no doubt that the end contemplated would, at no distant period, be successfully reached. The very discussion of the subject in this Council, and the putting forth of such a draft scheme as that now proposed as the grand desideratum of the University, would of itself greatly contribute to such a result. But while they were still labouring at the prepara-

tion of this Report, they were cheered and gladdened by the proposal to connect the celebration here of the Scott Centenary with a Scholarship Fund for the University: and the hearty response which has been given to the proposal inspires them with new hopes that their ideal may be attained much sooner than would otherwise have seemed possible. It may be useful to add, for the information of those who may be considering this subject with a view to their own guidance in the disposal of their means, that the average sum required to found a Minor Scholarship according to the above scheme is about £400, and for a Major Scholarship £650, and the name of the founder might be permanently connected with it. The Committee are most strongly of opinion that there is no way in which such a sum could be more profitably invested for the promotion of sound learning and for the highest interests alike of Church and State, than in taking part in such a work. At the same time, they do not disguise their opinion that the resources which at present are often wasted in eleemosynary Bursaries, ought all to be devoted to the foundation of open Scholarships and open Fellowships—if necessary, by the authority of a Royal Commission, as was done in the cases of Oxford and Cambridge some fifteen years ago. And in proportion as this Council and the University authorities press for the attainment of this object, they may reasonably anticipate a favourable response from the general community to the call for additional foundations.

While thus fully concurring with the views of the General Council in attaching extreme importance to the subject of Junior Scholarships, your Committee are at the same time not insensible to the great value of another class of Academic Foundations, to which considerable attention has been directed of late years by those interested in improving and strengthening the Scottish Universities: they refer to those Higher Scholarships, or Fellowships, which fitly crown the successful completion of a University course, and open the way to a continued prosecution of some special line of study in its higher departments. They rejoice in the large increase of funds applicable to this purpose which has recently taken place in connection with some of the Scottish Universities, and, amongst others, in gratifying measure in connection with our own. They earnestly hope that the movement thus auspiciously begun will still advance for many years to come, thus gradually meeting another great desideratum of our Scottish academic apparatus, and placing us more nearly on an equal footing with our richly-endowed neighbours in the South. All that your Committee plead for is a *temporary precedence* in behalf of the question of Junior Scholarships. Surely if any one contend that its importance is not intrinsically greater, he must at least allow that it is *more primary and fundamental*. Moreover, it is in respect of Junior Scholarships that the comparative nakedness of Glasgow University is specially conspicuous: in Bursaries for Undergraduates it is by far the poorest of our Scottish Universities; in Higher Scholarships and Fellowships it is probably the richest of all.*

* The following table has been compiled from the *University Calendar*, we trust with perfect accuracy: and it will show the number and value of Prizes of this sort

With regard to the practical measures to be adopted with a view to the prosecution of this object, your Committee entirely approve of the course of action recommended in the following passage in the *Plea for Junior Scholarships*, referred to at the commencement of this Second Division of the present Report.

"All I would plead for now is the formation of a committee, as the result, probably, of a preliminary meeting for conference, to watch over and promote this object. Were a few enlightened and earnest men, drawn partly from the University itself, and partly from the general public, united together in this capacity, they might, I am persuaded, without any public agitation or personal appeals of any kind, contribute very largely towards the ultimate accomplishment, and that at no very remote date, of the end in view. (1) They might diffuse information and obviate objections. (2) They might bring the nature of such foundations and the practical form which they ought to assume under the notice of probable or possible benefactors. (3) They might turn their attention to funds left in trust for educational or general philanthropic purposes, without any more distinct destination, with the view of bringing the claims of the University under the consideration of those charged with their distribution. (4) They might put themselves in communication with intending founders, and by seasonable counsel and advice help to turn into a right channel what might otherwise have been largely wasted. (5) They might co-operate with the Senatus in endeavouring, by legislative or other means, to obtain the liberation of existing foundations from those injurious restrictions which render them at present wholly, or almost wholly, useless. And, finally, (6) they might prepare and make public a model scheme or model schemes for the constitution of such foundations, together with a table of the sums required for founding scholarships of various amounts. The suggestion of a thoroughly popular system of administration would neutralize the jealousy which many entertain of intrusting

open to the competition of Glasgow students, either exclusively or in common with the *alumni* of the other Universities :—

I. OPEN TO GLASGOW STUDENTS EXCLUSIVELY.

Number.	Name of Foundation.	Subj. of Examination.	Term of Tenure.	Value.
10.....	Snell Exhibitions.....	Arts subjects.....	For five years.....	£108
1.....	Luke Fellowship.....	Do.	three ,, ..	£120
2.....	Eglinton Fellowships.....	Do.	do. ,, ..	£100
1.....	Metcalfe Fellowship.....	Mat. and Nat. Phil.	do. ,, ..	£100
2.....	Breadalbane Scholarships..	Do.	do. ,, ..	£50
1 (at least)	Clark Scholarship.....	(Not yet defined) ...	four ,, ..	£50
3.....	{ Thomson Experimental } Scholarships	{ Experimental In- } vestigation.....	{ ,, one ,, ..	{ £20

II. OPEN TO ALL THE UNIVERSITIES.

6.....	Ferguson Scholarships.....	Arts subjects.....	For two years....	£80
1.....	Shaw Fellowship	Mental Philosophy..	five ,, ..	Interest of £4100.

In all at least 27, and giving an average of about 10½ open to competition every year; whereas the average of Junior Scholarships or Bursaries so open is only 2½, and this for a vastly larger number of possible competitors.

“their funds to the unrestricted disposal of an ancient corporation;”
 “while the simple naming of a definite sum, as sufficient to accomplish so important an end, would often shed a flood of light on the deliberations of possible founders. Probably very few persons, having the requisite means at their disposal, have ever averted to the fact that the appropriation of so small a sum as £500 is sufficient to found a scholarship considerably above the average value of those now existing in any of our Scottish Universities; and and that three times that sum would create three such scholarships, one of which might be open to competition every session, and be tenable for three years.† A total fund of even £12,000 would give us eight such scholarships annually open, and we should have thus always at the University at least twenty-four students holding the honourable rank of ‘University scholars.’ This would no doubt be a very imperfect provision for the wants of such a University as that of Glasgow and of the wide educational district which it commands, but still it would be a noble beginning. By such means as these the committee I propose might quietly, but effectively, prosecute their object from year to year. They might, in short, keep their eyes open, and their mind awake, to take advantage of any opportunity for advancing the end in view which events might throw in their way.

“I would only add, in conclusion, that the fresh interest which has gathered round the University in connection with its removal to the new College buildings, and its consequent entrance on a new stage in its history, renders the present a very auspicious moment for ventilating the subject; while the energetic efforts being made by the friends of the Edinburgh University, with a view to her fuller equipment for her great work, make it the more necessary that something equally effectual should be done in the same direction here, if we are not to be left behind her in the race.”

It has not been the practice of this General Council to appoint more than one Committee at a time: and in view of the labours assigned to them in reference to the general business, your Committee fear that this matter would suffer were it left wholly in their charge. But they would heartily respond to the wishes of the Council, should no better mode of procedure be suggested, than to instruct them to watch over the subject, and to confer and co-operate with any committee that might be formed, whether inside the University or beyond it. And they hail the suggestion, thrown out in various influential quarters, to have a permanent Board of Trustees, constituted on a liberal basis so as to represent the general community, even that part of it which has had no connection heretofore with the University. One eminent professional

* “e.g. A certain standing might be given to the General Council, the true House of Commons of the University, in the guardianship and administration of such funds, in co-operation with the *Senatus Academicus*.”

† “I say *three*, instead of the old customary term of *four* years, because a moderately well prepared student may now take his degree in Arts after a residence at the University of three years.”

man in this city has urged that such a board might long continue to receive donations, even from future generations; and that under the guidance of certain broad general principles, it might be clothed with very ample and elastic powers, so as to be able to adapt the allocation of the fund to the ever-changing conditions of society and the educational wants of each generation. They do trust that attention will be turned to the whole subject by many who consider the clamant necessities of the University, as brought out by the following statement in the Report of the Committee of Senate.

"The following tables exhibit at a glance the richness of Aberdeen as contrasted with the poverty of Glasgow in this respect.

BURSARIES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

SESSION 1869-70.

Year of Tenure.	Total Number.	Annual Value.	Open to Competition.	
			Number.	Value.
First	58	£923 1	33	£488
Second	51	£781 10	34	£468
Third	50	£783 6	32	£484 10
Fourth	47	£686 10	39	£569 10
Total	206	£3174 7	138	£2010 0

"It thus appears that in Aberdeen there are 206 bursaries of the total annual value of £3174, 7s., of which 138, of the annual value of £2010, are thrown open to public competition to students entering the University. There are adjudged from 30 to 40 bursaries at the commencement of each session; and in addition to those reckoned above as Competition Bursaries, it is the practice of the Town Council of Aberdeen to award all the bursaries in their patronage in accordance with the result of the competitive examination.

BURSARIES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW TENABLE IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

Total Number.	Total Annual Value.	Open to Free Competition.	
		Number.	Value.
56	£1045	10	£155

"The disproportion between the two Universities in this respect will appear still greater when it is remembered that in Aberdeen the number of Arts students is not more than 400; in Glasgow their number is from 700 to 800.

"It thus appears that under the present system only ten bursaries are free to be competed for at the annual bursary competition, making an average of from 2 to 3 in each year. It is obvious that so small a number can have no appreciable effect in stimulating the schools or infusing spirit into the University course at its commencement. The remaining 46 bursaries are often, indeed, held by students of merit, but they are assigned on no general principle, there are no recognized means of obtaining them, and no amount of merit or qualification, taken alone, is sufficient to secure them."

THIRD DIVISION.

REPORT ON ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

With reference to the question of Entrance Examinations, the Committee agreed to report as follows:—

(1.) That a matriculation test, such as would have the effect of excluding from the University all who are unqualified to enter with full advantage on its studies, while in itself most desirable, could only be introduced gradually and with great caution, and as the result

of a common understanding amongst all the Universities, establishing the same rule and standard of examination.

(2.) That short of this, such an examination as that proposed in books and subjects previously announced, might be of great advantage, both in directing and stimulating preliminary training in the schools, and in bracing the student for his University work by a first trial of strength in the arena of honourable competition.

(3.) That in such an examination, besides exercises of a more elementary kind, fitted to test the possession of a mere minimum of necessary preparatory instruction in classics and mathematics, a more advanced paper might be given, especially in translation and composition, so as to afford to the better class of students an opportunity of fully showing their superiority and the efficiency of the training which they have received. For this purpose the examination papers for the Minor Scholarship competition might be used, either in whole or in part. (See proposed Regulation Fifth in the Second Division of this Report.)

(4.) That the names of those who pass the best examination should be publicly announced, with the order of merit, the number of marks attained by each, the place of their birth, and the school in which they received their preliminary training.

(5.) That until such a sufficient Bursary and Scholarship system as that proposed in the previous Division of this Report shall have been attained, small prizes in money or books might be offered as a further stimulus to strenuous preparation, the expense of which might easily be provided for by a very slight effort on the part of those who take a special interest in this matter.*

The Committee also would venture to throw out the suggestion for the consideration of benevolent persons who may be in the habit of aiding in a more private way deserving students of straitened means, whether they might not make the creditable passing of such an examination a condition of the continuance of the aid they give in furnishing the means for a University education. It seems nothing more than common prudence to take effectual means for ascertaining that the recipient of such benefit has the capacity, and has taken the trouble to qualify himself for taking advantage of it; and for this the University examination would supply a most available and decisive test.

It will be observed that the Second and Third Divisions of this Report together cover the ground of the remit from last General Council, when the following motion of Dr. Bryce was unanimously adopted:—"The Council thank the Committee for their Report [on "raising the standard of preparatory Education]; cordially concur "with them in recommending that measures be taken to extend "the means of improving the quality of secondary Education over "all the country; concur with them also in recommending that "there be organized a system of Scholarships for students com-

* An examination precisely such as is desiderated, is, the Committee are glad to observe, already in use in the Humanity Class (See *University Calendar* for 1871-2, p. 211). All that is wanted is that the trial should extend to the other branches of preliminary training, and that the result should be made publicly known.

“mencing the curriculum, to be awarded by open competition: “and further, the Council earnestly recommend that, without waiting for the accomplishment of either of these objects, steps be “immediately taken for instituting a general Entrance Examination, “moderate in extent, lenient in character at first, becoming stricter “and more extensive as the schools of the country improve.” To what extent steps can in the meanwhile be taken prudently, in the direction of instituting such an Entrance Examination, it is for the Council to determine in the light of this Report. But they do not see how any one can doubt that marked advantage would accrue from a definite standard being set before the schools, at the attainment of which they were to aim. And an Entrance Examination would be very simply introduced, on the basis of the second suggestion in this division of the Report, whenever it came to be deemed wise to give it a compulsory character by insisting that every student entering the University should attain a moderate minimum number of marks for the papers prescribed, which by that time would be familiar to all who were interested in University life and work.

FOURTH DIVISION.

REPORT ON DEGREES IN SCIENCE, AND ON REVIVAL OF THE DEGREE OF B.A.

Since your Committee reported on these subjects, at considerable length, in October, 1869, and October, 1870, two very valuable Reports have been laid before the Senate and printed; first, an interim Report, dated March 17th, 1870, which was reprinted, along with a letter of Professor Ramsay's on the subject, in the Appendix to your Committee's Report in October, 1870; and thereafter the completed Report (the Committee of Senate having apparently been in the meantime reinforced by the addition of Professor Rankine), dated March 22d, 1871, the principal portions of which are reprinted in the Appendix to the present Report of your Committee. Amongst other things it recommends the institution of a new Degree, to be obtained by examination, namely, Bachelor in Science, and this in three forms, or indeed it may be said in four forms, (1) in Law, (2) and (3) in Natural Science (either Biological or Geological), and (4) in Engineering Science; and it proceeds upon the principle of combining attendance upon classes for these special subjects with attendance upon four or five classes in Arts. But going beyond these provisions, it is proposed also to extend this Degree of B.Sc. to Arts; and this will revive the Degree of B.A., in reality though not in name. Further, there are very important proposals of the following nature: to grant the utmost freedom to every M.A. or B.Sc. to take Honours in any department he pleases, whether these new ones or the three already acknowledged in the curriculum; to institute two additional Honours' Examinations, the one in Law and the other in Engineering Science; to add at least one higher

grade in Honours, since the present number of Honour Classes (two) is too limited; and "that any student, who, having given the usual "class attendance, passes the Honours' Examination in one of the "three departments [Classics, Mental Philosophy, or Mathematics], "be exempted from the ordinary examination in one of the other "two departments."

Your Committee are not indeed unanimous in their approval of the principle at the foundation of the present system of graduating, namely, three departmental examinations (in Classics, in Mental Philosophy, and in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy) whensoever the student pleases: but the consideration of any radical change could not be expected to come within the range of the Report to be made by the Committee of Senate. Therefore, taking the system of Graduation as it stands, and proceeding from this starting-point, after reading a Report so admirable, the first feeling of your Committee was to confine themselves to thanking the Committee of Senate for such a large amount of agreement with the views which have been repeatedly set before the General Council and approved by it, and for maturing these views and throwing them into that practical shape which is most likely to be approved by the Senate.

And yet, upon further reflection, it appears to your Committee that they will really be doing more honour to the Senate and its Committee, if they express their own opinion fully and unreservedly by appending the following notes upon a few points of importance embraced in that Report or suggested by it.

Note A. Since "the Committee are strongly of opinion that no "Degree in Science, supposing it to be instituted, should be granted "unless the course of study for it embrace some considerable portion of the subjects of the Arts' Curriculum," ought not the new degree of B.Sc. to be made the basis of all degrees henceforward conferred by the University (that is, of course, except in those cases where a student passes over it at once to the degree of M.A., in which it may be included), unless where these degrees are purely honorary? Your Committee take leave here to quote what they said in their Report of last April, p. 8. And they do so with all the more confidence, because it is so thoroughly in harmony with proposals made by the Committee of Senate, for instance, where they say, "The Committee are of opinion that the course of study for "the certificate in Engineering Science is too exclusively professional "to warrant making it by itself the ground for a University Degree." This is precisely what many people have been saying of the course of study for Medical Degrees as now conferred by the University.

"The Council has repeatedly condemned the abolition of the "degree of B.A. by the Ordinances of the Commissioners. It "would be desirable in some way to have this degree restored; "and also to have the question settled (which the Parliamentary "Reform Act has raised by conferring the franchise upon all "members of Council), whether this degree ought to confer membership in the General Council. If the holder of a B.A. degree

"is not to be a member of Council, the question becomes all the more pressing. Ought any one to be a member of Council who is not an M.A.? That is to say, Ought degrees which are not based upon that of M.A. to give this membership? At present the degree of M.D. gives it. If the *medical* profession are thus admitted, without a degree in Arts, and possibly without any training in the Faculty of Arts, it is hard that the *legal* profession should not be admitted on the same terms, by being permitted to proceed to the degree of LL.B. without having previously taken that of M.A. The Committee do not indeed give any opinion on this point: they only suggest that in whatever way it is accomplished, the Faculties of Law and Medicine should be put upon one footing; and that perhaps the solution may be found in making the degree of B.A. the basis of all Degrees in Theology, Law, and Medicine."

Note B. There can no great loss accrue from dropping permanently the name B.A., if the Degree itself be really restored. Yet there is something in a name, as has been pointed out in the second division of this Report, in respect of the names "Bursary" and "Scholarship;" and old associations, the history of the Scottish Universities, and their claim to equality with those of England, render intelligible the preference felt generally and strongly for the old name B.A. If the other Scottish Universities are willing to make a combined effort, would there be any difficulty in getting it back? Or is not legislation desirable to secure this?

Note C. Your Committee must refuse to accept this quotation from the interim Report, now embodied in the completed Report, as a satisfactory final statement with reference to the time that ought to be necessary for taking the Degree of M.A. For (1), It is undoubted that only a very limited number have availed themselves of the provision for graduating in three sessions. But they see no warrant for attributing this fact exclusively "to the backward state of classical attainments on the part of the majority of students who enter "College," without searching for or stating any other reason; and then for adding, "There is no remedy, as appears to the Committee, for this, except by raising the character, and diffusing the opportunities of classical teaching in the schools of the country." In feeling bound to differ from this, your Committee may quote a sentence from their Report to the General Council in October, 1869, p. 5:—"So far as the Committee have been able to ascertain, during the ten years embraced in the table, the Degree of M.A. has been taken at St. Andrews after three years' attendance by only four students, at Glasgow by one, at Aberdeen by two, at Edinburgh by ten or eleven." If these figures be correct, the scheme was practically inoperative at Aberdeen as well as at Glasgow: yet the classical teaching in the schools which feed the University of Aberdeen was all along extremely good; at least, he is a sanguine man who expects a much higher level to be attained by the average character of the schools which supply students for Glasgow. More probably there is need for calling the attention of the public, particularly of young men who look forward to enter-

ing the University, and also of those who train them, to this provision by which a graduate's course may be shortened; and not improbably there may be some details embraced in this scheme, and some circumstances connected with the classes which have to be attended, that require modification on the part of those who regulate and administer the provisions for training under-graduates. (2) Your Committee have no intention of now going into details connected with the discussion as to summer curriculum-classes. But it is a well-known fact, which must not be ignored, that, proceeding upon minute and carefully prepared Reports, the General Council has over and over again expressed the opinion that such classes ought to be instituted; and the failure of summer classes, when a trial of them was made, did not surprise the members of Council who predicted their failure on this very ground, that all hope of these classes counting for the curriculum was from the beginning excluded. Without renewing a discussion on the merits of that controversy, your Committee content themselves with an expression of their conviction that the public are much more likely to contribute liberally towards the foundation of such Scholarships as all friends of the University are pleading for, if summer curriculum-classes be set up: and they feel themselves the more distinctly warranted and bound to give expression to this conviction, when they recollect that the action of the General Council in favour of such classes was endorsed and supported by memorials from the Town Council and the merchants of this city. (3) Time might frequently be saved by placing Mathematics in as favourable a position as Classics (see note * p. 12) as qualifying for graduation in three years.

Note D. Your Committee certainly rejoice in the greater freedom of selection in the study of subjects proposed in the Report of the Committee of Senate. Nevertheless, they adhere to their previously expressed opinion, that at least a fourth department might be added to the course of study for M.A.; that there are not a few students quite worthy of this Degree who have an extreme distaste for mathematical studies, or incapacity for them, who might have the alternative of taking non-mathematical scientific studies along with classics and mental philosophy; and that in the increased tendency to graduation such compensating processes would be set in operation as would certainly prevent any diminution in the absolute number of those who would continue to undergo the examination in Mathematics.

Note E. Since there continues to be a division of opinion in the Committee of Senate as to the propriety of the four Universities of Scotland uniting in examining for and conferring the Honour Degree, your Committee are unwilling to press it unduly; but they have not yet seen any reason produced which shakes their opinion that great advantages might result from this plan. They hope, however, that full weight and prominence will be given to the unanimous opinion of the Committee of Senate, "That in this University, "from its large number of Arts' Students, it is possible to increase "the academic importance of Honours in the various departments."

APPENDIX FIRST.

*Extracts from the Report to the Senate, entitled, "Report of Committee on
"Graduation in Arts, consisting of the members of the Faculty of Arts
"and Professors Young, W. P. Dickson, Gairdner, Berry, and Rankine,
"appointed January, 1870; Professor Veitch, Convener."*

* * * * The Committee are of opinion that there would be less difficulty and greater advantage in instituting a Degree in Science, than in attempting to combine a course of scientific study with a curriculum for M.A. In order to effect this it would be necessary to provide a common preliminary basis of study in Arts for the classes of students now mentioned. This no doubt might be desirable as giving unity and completeness to the scheme of Academic Degrees, but there are great practical difficulties in arranging a common basis that would suit equally well each of those classes of students.—One of these is that the professional classes required in Law, Natural Science, and Engineering are so different in character and unequal in number.

The Committee do not, accordingly, recommend the arrangement of a common preliminary basis; and think that it would be better to provide a separate degree and special courses of study for students of Law, Engineering, and Natural Science. At the same time the Committee are strongly of opinion that no degree in Science, supposing it to be instituted, should be granted unless the course of study for it embrace some considerable portion of the subjects of the Arts' curriculum. [*Note A.*] The Committee propose that the principle of free choice be allowed with respect to the non-technical subjects, within the limits of the Arts' Curriculum, in all departments of the Examination for the degree in Science, the number of subjects only being specified. The designation of the degree in Science should be *Bachelor in Science*,—that being a degree recognized in "The Representation of the People (Scotland) Act 1868" as one which the University has authority to confer. In this way it would be unnecessary to apply for legal sanction for a new degree. The Committee recommend the following scheme for

BACHELOR IN SCIENCE.

I. IN LAW.—

CURRICULUM.

1. Scots Law.
2. Conveyancing.

And any five of the classes in the Arts' Curriculum: provided always that in the event of a student taking either Civil Law, or Forensic Medicine, or, in conjunction with any University Course consisting of not less than twenty-five lectures, Political Economy or History, he shall be allowed to dispense with one of the Arts' classes.

II. IN NATURAL SCIENCE.—

CURRICULUM.

One of the two following Courses:—

a. IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE.—

Any four of these five:—

1. Chemistry.
2. Anatomy.
3. Physiology.

4. Zoology (including Comparative Anatomy).
 5. Botany.
- And any four of the classes in the Arts' curriculum.

b. IN GEOLOGICAL SCIENCE.—

1. Geology.
 2. Chemistry.
 3. Zoology (including Comparative Anatomy).
 4. Higher Natural Philosophy.
- And any four of the classes in the Arts' curriculum.

III. IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE.—

CURRICULUM.

1. Mathematics (1 or 2).
2. Natural Philosophy (1 or 2).
3. Inorganic Chemistry (1).
4. Geology (1).
5. Civil Engineering (2).

And any two of the classes in the Arts' curriculum, except Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Students who have already obtained the certificate in Engineering Science to be granted a degree on examination in the subjects of the above curriculum.

With regard to the Third Scheme of Study,—that for the degree in Engineering Science,—the Committee have to observe that it differs from the existing course for certificate of Proficiency in Engineering Science, in adding to that course attendance on two classes in the Arts' curriculum. The Committee are of opinion that the course of study for the Certificate in Engineering Science is too exclusively professional to warrant making it by itself the ground for a University Degree.

All candidates for graduation in Science should be required to show at the B.Sc. examination such an amount of attainments in the different Arts' subjects professed as is demanded for the ordinary M.A. degree.

The Committee think it desirable that encouragement should be given to the taking of Honours in connection with the degree in Science.

On the subject of Honours in connection with the Degree in Science, the Committee desire to draw attention to the following provisions in the Ordinances of the Universities Commission. In Ordinance No. 14, it is provided that Students who have passed through the M.A. curriculum may become Candidates for Honours in Natural Science, the subjects of examination being Geology, Zoology, and Chemistry. In Ordinance No. 18, it is further provided that "the department of Honours in Natural Science shall include Botany, in addition to Geology, Zoology, and Chemistry; and the Professor of Botany, in each University where such a Professorship exists, shall be one of the Examiners of candidates for Honours in said department."

The Committee recommend that the Examination for Honours in Natural Science, as here provided for, should be open not only, as at present, to those who have passed through the M.A. curriculum, but to Bachelors in Science; and that Bachelors in Science, whether Natural Science, Law, or Engineering, should be allowed to go in for Honours in any of the Arts' departments, attendance on the classes in which they may have completed.

They further recommend that two additional Honours' Examinations be instituted,—viz., one in Law, and one in Engineering Science,—to be open not only to those who have passed through the M.A. curriculum, but to Bachelors in Science.

In Law, the subjects of the Honours' Examination should be any three of the following:—

1. Scots Law.
2. Conveyancing.
3. Political Economy.
4. Civil Law.
5. History.

In Engineering Science the subjects should be two in number: viz. *one* of the following:—

1. Geodesy and Practical Astronomy.
2. The Scientific Principles of Engineering Structures and of Machines.
3. The Scientific Principles of Naval Architecture.

Also *one* of the following:—

1. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy including Physical Laboratory.
2. Geology and Mineralogy.
3. Chemistry including Chemical Laboratory.

The Committee have now to consider proposed changes in connection with the degree of M.A.

Several schemes involving changes in the present curriculum for M.A. have been recently submitted to the public. These schemes have aimed at:—

1. Reviving the B.A., and fixing an appropriate curriculum for this Degree.
2. Shortening the time necessary to complete the course for M.A.
3. Giving greater freedom of selection in the study of subjects to Students passing to the degree of M.A. than exists in the present curriculum.
4. Diminishing the number of Examinations which Honour Men are required to pass.
5. Adding to the number of the departments in which Honours may be taken.

These heads indicate the directions in which changes on the present curriculum for M.A. are possible.

The *first* point to be considered is the expediency of forming a course for B.A. that might serve as a basis for M.A.

* * * * *

The Committee are of opinion that looking to the general interests of education in the country,—and especially to those preparing for the profession of teachers,—it would be desirable to institute a degree in Arts subordinate to that of M.A., under conditions that should interfere as little as possible with the taking of this higher degree. It is the duty of the University to consider what appears to be best for the education of the country in the first place,—leaving the question of the privilege of the franchise that attaches to the degree to be decided subsequently.

In any scheme for the institution of a subordinate degree in Arts, it would be necessary to provide a really valuable course of study. The Committee, after considering various schemes, agree to suggest the following, as on the whole the best to be adopted:—

FOR THE SUBORDINATE DEGREE IN ARTS.

- (1.) Preliminary Examination in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, or in lieu thereof one session's attendance on the Junior Class in each of these subjects.

- (2.) Thereafter attendance on *five* out of the following classes:—
 Latin, Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy, English Literature,
 Mathematics, Natural Philosophy.

FOR M.A.

- (3.) Attendance on the two classes not previously taken in the course
 for subordinate degree.

* * * * *

It will be observed that this Scheme for the subordinate degree in Arts in no way interferes with the present scheme of Departmental Examinations, as arranged by the Ordinances of the Universities Commission.

The most appropriate designation for the subordinate Degree in Arts would no doubt be B.A. But as there may be difficulties and delay in the way of reviving this Degree, it appears to the Committee that *Bachelor in Science* might be used as the new designation. [Note B.] In order to distinguish the various departments in which B.Sc. would for the future be conferred, it might be proper to add to it "with Certificate in Arts," "in Natural Science," "in Law," or "in Engineering Science," as the case might be.

The Scheme preferred by the Committee is a modification of that of the Glasgow University Council. The Committee have omitted the scientific subjects from the scheme, as they have, by the institution of a special degree, made provision for the recognition of these branches of study in the University course.

With regard to the *second* point,—viz. shortening the time necessary to complete the course for M.A.,—the Committee reported to the following effect in the Interim Report of March 17th, 1870. "According to the present regulations, a student after passing a preliminary examination is exempted from the second attendance on Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, and is enabled to graduate in *three* years. The limited number of those who have availed themselves of this proviso is to be attributed to the backward state of classical attainments on the part of the majority of students who enter College. There is no remedy, as appears to the Committee, for this, except by raising the character, and diffusing the opportunities of, classical teaching in the schools of the country. The Committee have good means of knowing that there is special need for improvement in the school teaching in many of the districts from which students come to this University."

The Committee have nothing further to add to this statement. [Note C.]

The *third* point is,—giving greater freedom of selection in the study of subjects to students passing to the degree of M.A. than exists in the present curriculum.

The Committee do not see their way to make any proposal that would involve a change of the present arrangements in this particular. But they may observe that the institution of a degree in science, proposed in this Report, provides considerable freedom of choice for those passing through a University course. [Note D.]

The *fourth* point is,—diminishing the number of examinations which Honour Men are required to pass. In the Interim Report already referred to, it was said that the Committee "are of opinion that this proposal is in the right direction. The Senate have already concurred with that of the University of Edinburgh in asking the Privy Council to modify the existing Ordinance on the subject, so that a student who goes in for Honours in one of the departments need not, as a preliminary, pass the ordinary examination in the same department. The Committee are farther of opinion that it should be provided that any student, who having given the usual class attendance, passes the Honours' Examination in one of the three departments, be exempted from the ordinary examination in one of

the other two departments. The Committee also think that the present number of Honour Classes (two) is too limited to make the Examination sufficiently distinctive. A third class at least in Honours ought to be added."

The Committee have to add to this that since the date of the Interim Report, the Queen in Council has sanctioned the proposal that a student who goes in for Honours in one of the departments need not, as a preliminary, pass the ordinary examination in the same department. The Committee have no doubt that the other proposed changes would readily obtain the sanction of the Queen in Council on application being made to that effect.

The *fifth* point is,—adding to the departments in which Honours may be taken.

The proposal of the Committee to throw open Honours in Law, Natural Science, and Engineering, to Bachelors in Science and Masters of Arts alike fulfils in some measure this requirement.

The other suggestions of the Report of General Council were,—that the conferring of Honours should be attended with greater publicity and academic dignity than at present,—and that the four Universities of Scotland should unite in examining for and conferring the Honour Degree.

The Committee concur in the propriety of the first suggestion.

With regard to the second, they are, as before, divided in opinion as to its propriety. But they agree in thinking that, in this University, from its large number of Arts students, it is possible to increase the academic importance of Honours in the various departments. [*Note E.*]

* * * * *

(Signed in name of the Committee),

J. VEITCH, *Convener*.

THE COLLEGE,
March 22nd, 1871.

APPENDIX SECOND.

THE ORDINANCES OF THE UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION— GENERAL, AND APPLICABLE TO GLASGOW.

ORDINANCE No. 3.

[GLASGOW—ARRANGEMENTS FOR BRINGING ACT INTO OPERATION—MATRICULATION FEES. See also ORDINANCE No. 22.]

At Edinburgh, the Fourth Day of May, Eighteen hundred and fifty-nine Years.

THE Commissioners appointed and acting under the authority of an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter eighty-three, intituled, "An act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving "and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the "Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,"

Statute and ordain as follows:—

Primo, That the provisions of the said Act shall, as regards the University of Glasgow, come into operation and receive effect from and after the fifteenth day of October in this present year.

And whereas by the said Act it is enacted, that from and after the date at which the said Act shall come into operation in the said University of Glasgow, there shall be constituted therein a University Court, consisting of, among other members, a Rector; to be elected by the matriculated students, voting by nations as at present, subject to any re-distribution of nations or other regulations to be made by the said Commissioners: And whereas, by the said Act, it is also enacted that there shall be in the said University a General Council, which shall assemble twice every year, on such days as may be fixed by the said Commissioners, subject to alteration thereafter from time to time by resolution of the said Council, with the approval of the University Court: And whereas the said Commissioners are empowered by the said Act to make rules for the management and ordering of the several Universities of Scotland, the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and as to the amount and exaction of fees therein; and also, subject to the provisions of the said Act, to make regulations as to time, place, and manner of presenting and electing all University officers:

The said Commissioners further statute and ordain:—

Secundo, That in the election of Rector in the said University of Glasgow, the matriculated students shall vote, as at present, in four nations, the Natio Glottiana, the Natio Transforthana, the Natio Rothseiana, and the Natio Loudoniana; and, in case of an equal number of nations voting for two or more candidates, the Rector shall be chosen from among such candidates by the Chancellor of the said University, who shall intimate his choice personally, or by letter addressed to the Senatus Academicus, within twenty-one days from the day of election, and failing such intimation, then the Rector shall be chosen from among such candidates by the Principal.

Tertio, That the nations shall be constituted as follows:—

The Natio Glottiana shall consist of all matriculated students born within the county of Lanark:

The Natio Transforthana shall consist of all matriculated students born within any of the counties of Orkney and Shetland, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, Cromarty, Moray, Nairn, Banff, Aberdeen, Perth, Forfar, Kincardine, Clackmannan, Fife, Kinross, Argyll, Stirling, and Dumbarton:

The Natio Rothseiana shall consist of all matriculated students born within any of the counties of Bute, Renfrew, and Ayr:

The Natio Loudoniana shall consist of all matriculated students not included in any of the other nations.

Quarto, That the Senatus Academicus of the said University of Glasgow shall appoint one or more of their number to preside and take the votes in each nation, and shall make such arrangements for the assembling of the nations, and the taking of the votes of the students, and otherwise for keeping order at the election, as may seem to them expedient.

Quinto, That from and after the fifteenth day of October in this present year, there shall be, in the said University of Glasgow, one matriculation only of each student for each session of attendance; and such matriculation shall, like the matriculation or enrolment now in use at the Library in the said University, be compulsory on all students, and shall, for the session in respect of which it takes place, entitle students to the use of the Library and all the privileges of matriculated students; and the matriculation fee for the winter session shall be ten shillings, and for the summer session five shillings.

Sexto, That the election of Rector by the matriculated students in the said University of Glasgow shall, in the present year, and thereafter, so often as a vacancy in the office of Rector shall occur, take place on the

fifteenth day of November, except when the same shall be Sunday, in which case the election shall take place on the following day.

Septimo, That the two ordinary meetings of the General Council of the said University of Glasgow shall, subject to such alteration as by the said Act is provided, be held respectively on the Friday immediately preceding the second day of May, and the Friday immediately preceding the first Tuesday of November, in each year.*

In witness whereof, these presents are signed by the Commissioners, and sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman*.

ORDINANCE No. 9.

[GENERAL—PROVISION FOR A PROFESSOR APPLYING TO BE ALLOWED TO RETIRE ON A RETIRING ALLOWANCE.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-second Day of June, Eighteen hundred and sixty Years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, “An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,” it is provided, that the Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury shall be empowered to pay out of such moneys, as may be provided by Parliament for the purpose, such sums of money as the Commissioners under the said Act shall recommend to be paid for, among other purposes, that of providing retiring allowances to aged and infirm Principals and Professors: And whereas the said Act, by section XII. 5, empowers the University Court of each University, upon sufficient cause shown, and after due investigation, to require a Principal or Professor to retire from his office on a retiring allowance, subject to the proviso, that no such requisition shall have any effect until it has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; but the said Act does not provide in what manner a Principal or Professor, disabled from the performance of his duties by age or infirmity, should make application to be allowed to retire on a retiring allowance: And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made as to the mode of procedure in such a case: The Commissioners statute and ordain:—

That any Principal or Professor desiring to retire from his office on a retiring allowance on the ground of age or infirmity, shall apply by petition to the University Court, stating the grounds on which his application is rested; and if the University Court, after due inquiry, shall be satisfied that the petitioner is, by reason of age or infirmity, permanently incapable to discharge the duties of his office, they shall report the same to Her Majesty in Council, together with a statement of their opinion that the petitioner ought to be permitted to retire; and, in the event of the opinion of the University Court receiving the approval of Her Majesty in Council, the petitioner shall be entitled to retire from his office, and to receive a retiring allowance on the same scale and conditions as may for the time be applicable to the case of a Principal or Professor retiring under section XII. 5 of the said Act.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 27th August, 1860.

* This was altered, on the representation of the General Council to the University Court, approved May 3d, 1861, to the Wednesday immediately preceding the opening and the Wednesday immediately preceding the closing of the Session in each year.

ORDINANCE No. 11.

[GENERAL—REGULATION OF MEETINGS OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND UNIVERSITY COURT—ELECTIONS OF CHANCELLOR AND ASSESSOR BY GENERAL COUNCIL—APPOINTMENT OF EVERY ASSESSOR TO BE IN WRITING.] .

At Edinburgh, the Second Day of July, Eighteen hundred and sixty Years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen," the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, subject to the provisions of the Act, to regulate by Ordinance the powers, jurisdictions, and privileges of Chancellors, Rectors, Assessors, Professors, and all other members or office-bearers in the several Universities of Scotland, as also of the Senatus Academicus, the General Council, and the University Court, and their meetings; and, further, to make regulations as to time, place, and manner of presenting and electing all University officers: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to each of the said Universities, as follows:—

I. At the meetings of the General Council, in the absence of the Chancellor, Rector, and Principal, the Professor who has been longest in office, as Professor in the University, of those present shall preside: Provided that in the University of St Andrews the Junior Principal, if present, shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, Rector, and Senior Principal, preside in preference to the Senior Professor; and in every case, the president of the meeting shall have a deliberative and also a casting vote.

II. It shall not be in the power of the General Council to adjourn its meetings from either of the stated annual days of meeting to a future day; but it shall be in the power of any meeting to suspend its proceedings from one hour to a later hour of the same day.

III. It shall be in the power of the General Council to appoint a committee or committees at one meeting to arrange or prepare business for a future meeting; but it shall not be in the power of the General Council to delegate any of its functions to a committee, or to act by means of a committee.

IV. In the absence of the Rector at a meeting of the University Court of any University, the member present, who is first mentioned in the enumeration of its members in the said Act, shall preside, with a deliberative vote only; and, in the event of an equality of votes upon any question at such meeting, the consideration of the question before the University Court shall be adjourned to a day, of which due notice shall be given to the Rector; and on that day the consideration of the question so adjourned shall be resumed, and, if the Rector does not then attend, the member presiding at such subsequent meeting shall have both a deliberative and a casting vote on that question.

V. On the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Chancellor, the election of his successor shall take place at the first ordinary meeting of the General Council, which shall take place after the lapse of two months from the occurrence of the vacancy.

VI. Whensoever the statutory term of office of the Assessor in the University Court for the General Council is to expire within ten days next after an ordinary half-yearly meeting of the General Council, it shall be lawful for the General Council at the said half-yearly meeting to proceed to the election of an Assessor, who shall enter upon his office at the expiration of the said statutory term of office; and, in the event of a vacancy occurring from any cause at any other period, the General Council

shall proceed to the election of an Assessor at the next ordinary half-yearly meeting.

VII. Provided always, that at any meeting of the General Council, at which an election of Chancellor or Assessor shall fall to take place, the General Council shall proceed to such election before entering on any other business.

VIII. The appointment of every Assessor to the University Court shall be made in writing, and the written appointment shall be forthwith transmitted to the University Court; and no Assessor shall be entitled to act as a member of the University Court, until his written appointment shall have been so transmitted.

IX. In the election of Chancellor or of Assessor by the General Council, where more than one person is nominated for the same office, the president of the meeting shall, by means of a show of hands, ascertain and declare which of the persons nominated has a majority of votes at the meeting, and, if no poll be demanded by the proposer or seconder of any candidate, the president shall declare such person to be duly elected; but, in the event of a poll being demanded by the proposer or seconder of a candidate, a poll of all the members of the General Council shall be taken in the manner hereinafter provided, that is to say, the Registrar shall, on the next day but one after the day of meeting, issue, through the post, to each member resident in the United Kingdom, to his address as appearing in the register, a voting letter in the form of Schedule (A.) hereunto annexed, with all the blanks filled up, except the name of the person for whom the member votes, and the signature of the member; and such letter shall be accompanied by a letter of intimation from the Registrar in the form of Schedule (B.) hereunto annexed; and each member, upon receipt of his voting letter, if he desires to vote in the election, shall insert the name of the candidate for whom he votes, and affix his subscription, and return the voting letter to the Registrar in such time that the Registrar shall receive the same within twenty-one days after the said day of meeting; and on the expiration of the said twenty-one days, the Registrar shall, in the presence of the proposer or seconder of each candidate, or of some person to be named by them for the purpose, sum up the votes so returned; and the candidate for whom the largest number of votes shall be returned within the time aforesaid, shall be declared to be duly elected as from the day of meeting; and an intimation to that effect, under the hands of the president of the meeting and the Registrar, shall be forthwith published in the Edinburgh Gazette, and a copy thereof fixed in some patent place in the University; and, in case of an equality of votes for two or more persons, the president of the meeting shall have a casting vote: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Registrar to deliver his voting paper, with the blanks duly filled up as aforesaid, to any member of the General Council personally, or to send it through the post to any member to a different address from that appearing in the register, on an application by such member to that effect being lodged with the Registrar not later than the day immediately following the day of meeting; but the Registrar shall not in any case deliver the voting paper of any member to another member, or to any other person, but shall either send it through the post, or deliver it personally to each member; and no vote shall be reckoned in the election, which is not returned under the signature of a member to the Registrar in a voting letter issued as aforesaid.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

ORDINANCE No. 14.

[GENERAL—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN ARTS. *See also* ORDINANCES Nos. 18 AND 69.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-sixth day of January, Eighteen hundred and sixty-one Years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter eighty-three, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen," the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make rules for the management and ordering of the several Universities of Scotland, the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, the course of study and manner of teaching therein, the manner of examination, with the qualifications, appointment, and number of Examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration, the granting of degrees, whether in Arts, Divinity, Law, or Medicine, and to provide that, in so far as shall be practicable, and in the opinion of the Commissioners conducive to the well-being of the Universities, and to the advancement of learning, the course of study, the manner of examination, and the conditions under which degrees are to be conferred, shall be uniform in all the Universities of Scotland: And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are empowered by the same Act to pay out of such moneys as may be provided by Parliament for the purpose, such sums of money as the Commissioners under the Act shall recommend to be paid for, among other purposes, that of providing remuneration to the Examiners appointed in pursuance thereof: The Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with reference to the granting of degrees in Arts in each of the said Universities, as follows:—

I. The course of study necessary for the degree of Master of Arts shall extend over four winter sessions, and shall include attendance for not less than two sessions on the classes of Humanity, Greek, and Mathematics respectively; and attendance for not less than one session on the classes of Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy respectively; and also attendance on a course of English Literature, for which each University shall make due provision: Provided always, that any student, who, at the time of his entrance to the University, shall satisfy the Professors in the Faculty of Arts on examination that he is qualified to attend the higher classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, or any of them, shall be admitted to such higher class or classes as the case may be, without having previously attended the first or junior class or classes in the same department or departments: Provided also, that, where a student has been admitted to the higher classes, both of Latin and Greek, without having previously attended the first or junior Latin and Greek classes, his course of study for the degree of Master of Arts may be completed within three winter sessions, instead of four.

II. In pursuing the course of study for the degree of Master of Arts, no student shall be permitted to pass from the junior to a higher class in any department, unless the Professor shall be satisfied of his fitness to enter the higher class.

III. Examinations for the degree of Master of Arts shall take place, in each University annually, at such convenient time, after the close of the winter session, as the Senatus Academicus shall from time to time appoint; with power to each University to appoint examinations to take place at such other time or times as may be convenient.*

* Examinations for the Degree of Master of Arts are now held immediately preceding the opening as well as at the close of each Session.

IV. Candidates for the degree of Master of Arts shall be examined on the subjects of instruction embraced in the course of study above prescribed; and the examinations may be conducted partly in writing and partly *vidē voce*.

V. Any student, who has completed his attendance on the Latin and Greek classes required in the prescribed course of study, may be examined on these subjects at any examination for degrees, although he has not completed his attendance on the other classes of the prescribed course; and, in like manner, any student who has completed the attendance required in the prescribed course of study on the classes of Logic and Moral Philosophy and course of English Literature, may be examined on these subjects at any examination for degrees, although he has not completed his attendance on the other classes of the prescribed course; and also, in like manner, any student, who has completed the attendance required in the prescribed course of study on the classes of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, may be examined on these subjects at any examination for degrees, although he has not completed his attendance on the other classes of the prescribed course; and if such student shall satisfy the Examiners when so examined in Latin and Greek, or in Logic, Moral Philosophy, and English Literature, or in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, he shall receive from them a certificate to that effect, and he shall not be again examined on the same subjects, as a condition of his taking the degree of Master of Arts.

VI. Students, who have passed satisfactorily an examination or examinations on the several subjects embraced in the prescribed course of study, shall be entitled forthwith to receive the degree of Master of Arts without honours; but they may, before taking a degree, offer themselves for a farther examination with a view to graduation with honours: Provided always, that no person shall be admitted to examination for honours, after he has ceased to be a matriculated student in attendance on a class or classes in the University, for more than one winter session; but it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus in particular cases, on the ground of ill health or other sufficient cause, to dispense, so far as may be necessary, with this regulation.

VII. There shall be four departments, in any one or more of which candidates for graduation with honours may offer themselves for examination, viz.:—(1) Classical Literature; (2) Mental Philosophy, including Logic, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy; (3) Mathematics, including Pure Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and (4) Natural Science, including Geology, Zoology, and Chemistry.

VIII. In each of the first three of the above-mentioned departments, viz. in Classical Literature, in Mental Philosophy, and in Mathematics, there shall be two grades of honour, each representing, as nearly as may be, a uniform standard of qualification, to be denominated respectively the First Class and the Second Class; but in the department of Natural Science there shall be one class of honours only; and the Examiners shall determine, with reference to each candidate for honours, whether he is entitled to any honourable distinction, and if so, whether, in regard to each of the first three departments, he has attained the standard of the first, or only of the second class; and the names of the candidates entitled to honours in each class, in the several departments, shall be arranged in alphabetical order.

IX. The Examiners for graduation without honours in each University shall be the Professors whose classes are embraced in the prescribed course of study, and, in addition, three persons, not being Professors or Assistant Professors in any Scottish University, to be appointed by the University Court, and in the appointment of whom regard shall be had to their eminence in Classical Literature, Mental Philosophy, and Mathematical Science.

X. Of the three Examiners first appointed by the University Court in each University, one shall be appointed for the term of two years,

another for the term of three years, and the third for the term of four years; and thereafter, every additional Examiner shall be appointed for a term of three years: Provided that the appointment of any Examiner, during the currency of his term of office, to a Professorship or Assistant Professorship in any Scottish University, shall be held to vacate his office of Examiner: Provided also, that, in the event of a vacancy in the office of an Examiner occurring otherwise than by expiration of his term of office, the Examiner to be appointed by the University Court in his room shall be appointed for the remainder of such term only.

XI. No person, who has been appointed to the office of Examiner for the period of three years or four years, shall be eligible for re-appointment to the office of Examiner in the same University, until he has ceased to hold the office of Examiner in such University for not less than one year.

XII. The Examiners for graduation with honours shall be the same Professors and additional Examiners as for graduation without honours; and, in the examination of candidates for honours in the department of Natural Science, there shall be added the Professors of Natural History and of Chemistry; and the University Court may, if they think fit, appoint an additional Examiner, skilled in Natural Science, not being a Professor or Assistant Professor in any Scottish University.

XIII. No person shall be appointed an Examiner, who is not a member of the General Council of one or other of the Scottish Universities.

XIV. With the exception of the additional Examiner in Natural Science, each of the Examiners to be appointed by the University Court shall, for each full period of a year in which he shall act as Examiner, receive, in the case of the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, a sum of eighty pounds, and in the case of the University of St. Andrew's a sum of fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament; and, where an additional Examiner in Natural Science is appointed, he shall receive, from the general funds of the University, such remuneration as the *Senatus Academicus*, with the approval of the University Court, shall appoint.

XV. The first article of Ordinance No. 12, Aberdeen No. 4, of the second day of July, Eighteen hundred and sixty, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the course of study to be required hereafter in the University of Aberdeen, as necessary for admission to the degree of Master of Arts, shall be the course of study hereinbefore prescribed; and all existing regulations in any of the said Universities inconsistent in any respect with the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

XVI. The degree of Master of Arts shall in no case be conferred, except on persons who have complied with the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and shall in no case be conferred *honoris causa tantum*; and the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall not hereafter be conferred.

XVII. The provisions of this Ordinance shall come into operation, in each University, at the commencement of the winter session next after the approval thereof by Her Majesty in Council.

XVIII. Every student, who, at the time when this Ordinance shall come into operation, shall have completed a part of his course, with a view to graduation in Arts in any of the said Universities, under regulations in force at the time in such University, and shall thereafter complete his course of study in conformity with such regulations, may become a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts, without complying with the provisions of this Ordinance regarding the course of study for that degree, provided he pass the examination or examinations required by this Ordinance.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 30th April, 1861.

ORDINANCE No. 15.

[GLASGOW—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth Day of March, Eighteen hundred and sixty-one Years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen," the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make rules for the management and ordering of the several Universities of Scotland, the course of study and manner of teaching therein, the manner of examination, with the qualifications, appointment, and Number of Examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration, and the granting of degrees, whether in Arts, Divinity, Law, or Medicine, in the several Universities of Scotland: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the granting of degrees in Medicine in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. The degrees in Medicine to be hereafter granted by the University of Glasgow shall be divided into three classes, and be designated respectively Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Master in Surgery (C.M.), and Doctor of Medicine (M.D.)

II. The preliminary branches of extra-professional education shall be English, Latin, Arithmetic, the Elements of Mathematics, and the Elements of Mechanics; and the proficiency of students in these branches shall, as far as possible, be ascertained by examination prior to the commencement of their medical study.

III. No candidate shall be admitted to a professional examination, who has not passed a satisfactory examination on at least two of the following subjects, in addition to the subjects mentioned above:—Greek, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Logic, Moral Philosophy; and the examination on these subjects also shall, as far as possible, take place before the candidate has entered on his medical curriculum.

IV. The examinations in extra-professional education shall be conducted by some of the Examiners in Arts (who may be Professors), together with some of the Medical Examiners.

V. A degree in Arts (not being an honorary degree) of any of the Universities of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and also a degree in Arts of any Colonial or Foreign University, which may for this purpose have been specially recognized by the University Court, shall exempt candidates from all preliminary examination.

VI. No one shall be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Master in Surgery, who has not been engaged in medical and surgical study for four years,—the medical session of each year, or *annus medicus*, being constituted by at least two courses of not less than one hundred lectures each, or by one such course and two courses of not less than fifty lectures each; but, in the case of the Clinical Courses, it shall be sufficient that the lectures be given at least twice a week during the prescribed periods.

VII. Every candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall give sufficient evidence by certificates:—

(1.) That he has studied each of the following departments of medical science, viz.:

ANATOMY,	}	During Courses including not less than One Hundred Lectures.
CHEMISTRY,		
MATERIA MEDICA and PHARMACY,		
INSTITUTES of MEDICINE, or PHYSIOLOGY,		
PRACTICE of MEDICINE,		
SURGERY,	}	
MIDWIFERY, and the DISEASES peculiar to WOMEN and CHILDREN; two courses of Midwifery, of three months each, being reckoned equivalent to a six months' course, provided different departments of Obstetric Medicine be taught in each of the courses,		
PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY, during a three months' course of Lectures, together with a supplemental course of Practice of Medicine or Clinical Medicine; or a course of not less than one hundred lectures on General Pathology,		
PRACTICAL ANATOMY,	}	Six Months.
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY,		Three Months.
PRACTICAL MIDWIFERY,	}	Three Months at a Midwifery Hospital, or a certificate of Attendance on Six Cases from a Registered Medical Practitioner.
		During Courses of Six Months, or Two Courses of Three Months; Lectures being given at least twice a Week.
CLINICAL MEDICINE,	}	During Courses including not less than Fifty Lectures.
CLINICAL SURGERY,		
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE,	}	
BOTANY,		
ZOOLOGY with COMPARATIVE ANATOMY,		

- (2.) That he has attended for at least two years the medical and surgical practice of a general hospital, either at Glasgow or elsewhere, which accommodates not fewer than eighty patients, and possesses a distinct staff of physicians and surgeons.
- (3.) That he has been engaged for at least three months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, in compounding and dispensing drugs at the laboratory of an hospital, dispensary, member of a Surgical College or Faculty, of a licentiate of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries, or of a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.
- (4.) That he has attended for at least six months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, the out-practice of an hospital, or the practice of a dispensary, or of a physician, surgeon, or member of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries.

VIII. The studies of candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall be subject to the following regulations:—

- (1.) One at least of the four years of medical and surgical study above required must be in the University of Glasgow.
- (2.) Another of such four years must be either in the University of Glasgow or in some other University entitled to give the degree of Doctor of Medicine.
- (3.) Attendance during at least six winter months on the medical or

- surgical practice of a general hospital which accommodates at least eighty patients, and during the same period on a course of Practical Anatomy, may be reckoned as one of such four years; and to that extent shall be held equivalent to one year's attendance on courses of lectures, as hereinbefore prescribed.
- (4.) One year's attendance on the Lecturers or Teachers of Medicine in the Hospital Schools of London, or in the School of the College of Surgeons in Dublin, may be reckoned as one of such four years; and to that extent shall be held as attendance on courses of lectures, as hereinbefore prescribed.
 - (5.) If the University Court shall, at any time, by regulation to that effect, which it is hereby empowered to make, recognize, for the purpose of graduation in the University, the lectures of any private Teacher or Teachers of Medicine, then, and in that case, attendance on such lectures may be reckoned in place of the year's attendance under sub-section (4), or as part thereof, as the case may be: Provided always, that no course of lectures of a private Teacher on any subject taught by a Professor of the University shall be recognized, without the consent of the Chancellor of the University.
 - (6.) Candidates may, to the extent of four of the departments of medical study above required, attend in such year or years of their medical and surgical studies, as may be most convenient to them, the lectures of the Teachers of Medicine specified in sub-sections (4) and (5).
 - (7.) In the event of the lectures of any private Teachers of Medicine being recognized in terms of sub-section (5), all candidates availing themselves of the permission to attend the lectures of such Teachers, and not being, at the time, matriculated students of the University, must, at the commencement of the year of such attendance, enrol their names in a book to be kept by the University for that purpose, paying a fee of one-half the amount of the matriculation fee paid by students of the University; but they shall not be thereby entitled to any of the privileges of a matriculated student of the University.
 - (8.) The fee for attendance on the lectures of any private Teacher, with a view to graduation, shall not be of less amount than that exigible by Medical Professors of the University for the same course of instruction.
 - (9.) No attendance on lectures shall be reckoned, if the Teacher gives instruction in more than one of the prescribed branches of study, except in those cases where Professors of the University are at liberty to teach more than one branch.
 - (10.) It shall not be necessary for any private Teacher, attendance on whose lectures is now recognized for the purpose of graduation in the University, to obtain a new recognition from the University Court.
 - (11.) It shall be in the power of the University Court, if they shall see cause, at any time to withdraw or suspend the recognition of any private Teacher or Teachers.

IX. Every candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall lodge with the clerk of Senate, at such period of the year in which he proposes to graduate, as may be fixed for that purpose by the *Senatus Academicus*,—

- (1.) A declaration, in his own handwriting, that, on the day of graduation, he will have completed his twenty-first year, and will not be under articles of apprenticeship:
- (2.) A statement of his studies, as well in Literature and Philosophy as in Medicine, accompanied with proper certificates:

- (3.) An inaugural dissertation, composed by himself, to be approved by the *Senatus Academicus*.

X. Every candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall be examined, both in writing and *vivâ voce*,—*first*, on Chemistry, Botany, and Elementary Anatomy; *secondly*, on Advanced Anatomy, Zoology with Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery; and, *thirdly*, on *Materia Medica*, General Pathology, Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence: the examinations on Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Botany, and Zoology, to be conducted, as far as possible, by demonstrations of objects exhibited to the candidates; and those on Medicine and Surgery in part by clinical demonstrations.

XI. Students, who profess themselves ready to submit to an examination on the first division of these subjects at the end of the second year of their course, may be admitted to examination at that time.

XII. Students, who have passed their examination on the first division of these subjects, may be admitted to examination on the second division at the end of the third year of their course.

XIII. The examination on the third division shall not take place until the candidate has completed the fourth year of his course.

XIV. Candidates may be admitted to examination on the first two of these divisions at the end of their third year; or to the three examinations at the end of their fourth year.

XV. If any candidate, on examination, be found unqualified, he shall not be again admitted to examination, unless he shall have completed another year of medical study, or such portion of another year, as may be prescribed by the Examiners when he is found unqualified.

XVI. The Medical Examiners for graduation in Medicine in the said University shall be the Professors in the Faculty of Medicine therein (including the Professor of Natural History), and, in addition, three persons to be appointed annually by the University Court, who shall be selected from among the Fellows of the three following bodies, namely, the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, or shall be persons otherwise fully qualified in the judgment of the University Court; such three persons to be eligible for re-election, and each of them to receive, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament for the purpose, a sum of eighty pounds for each full period of a year in which he shall act as Examiner.

XVII. The degree of Master in Surgery shall not be conferred on any person who does not at the same time obtain the degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

XVIII. The degree of Doctor of Medicine may be conferred on any candidate who has obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and is of the age of twenty-four years, and has been engaged, subsequently to his having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, for at least two years in attendance on an hospital, or in the Military or Naval medical service, or in medical and surgical practice: Provided always, that the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred on any person, unless he be a graduate in Arts within the fifth section of this Ordinance, or unless he shall, before or at the time of his obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, or within three years thereafter, have passed a satisfactory examination in Greek, and in Logic or Moral Philosophy, and in one at least of the following subjects, namely, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History.

XIX. The *Senatus Academicus* shall, from time to time, as they think expedient, appoint the period or periods of the year at which degrees in Medicine shall be conferred.

XX. The provisions of this Ordinance shall come into operation at the commencement of the winter session in the University next after the approval thereof by Her Majesty in Council.

XXI. Candidates, who shall have begun their medical studies before the date at which this Ordinance shall come into operation, shall be entitled to graduate under the system in force before or after that date, according as they shall comply with the regulations in force in the University before or after that date.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 26th June, 1861.

ORDINANCE No. 18.

[GENERAL—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN ARTS, SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCE No. 14. *See also* ORDINANCE No. 69.]

At Edinburgh, the Tenth Day of June, Eighteen hundred and sixty-one Years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen," the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make rules for the granting of degrees in Arts in the several Universities of Scotland: And whereas, on the twenty-sixth day of January in the present year, the Commissioners issued an Ordinance for the regulation of such degrees, which has since received the approval of Her Majesty in Council: And whereas doubts have been expressed as to the effect of the first clause of the said Ordinance: And whereas it is expedient that the said Ordinance should be explained and amended as hereinafter provided: The Commissioners declare and ordain, with reference to the granting of degrees in Arts in the said Universities, as follows:—

I. No student who, under the provisions of the first section of the said recited Ordinance, shall be admitted to the higher class of Latin, Greek, or Mathematics, without having previously attended the first or junior class in the same department, shall be required to give attendance in such department for more than one session, as a necessary part of the course of study for the degree of Master of Arts.

II. It shall be in the power of any student, who has given attendance during one or more sessions on the course of study in any Scottish University, to complete his course of study by giving attendance during the remaining sessions of the course in another Scottish University, and to proceed to a degree in the latter University, in the same way, in all respects, as if the previous part of his course of study had been therein: Provided always, that every such student shall be bound to produce, to the satisfaction of the Senatus Academicus of the latter University, testimonials of his attendance at the former University, and shall be examined in all the departments necessary for the degree of Master of Arts by the Examiners of the University in which he completes his course, and in which alone he shall be allowed to graduate: Provided also, that no student shall be admitted to a degree in any University, unless he has given attendance in such University during the last two sessions of his course.

III. The department of honours in Natural Science shall include Botany, in addition to Geology, Zoology, and Chemistry, as provided in the said Ordinance; and the Professor of Botany, in each University where

such a Professorship exists, shall be one of the Examiners of candidates for honours in the said department.

IV. It shall be in the power of the University Court of each University, if it shall think fit, by regulation to that effect, to require that all candidates for graduation shall, in addition to the attendance specified in the said recited Ordinance, give attendance on the lectures of one of the Professors whose branches of study are included in the department of honours in Natural Science; and the University Court may, in such regulation, either specify the particular branch on which attendance shall be required, or leave it to the option of each candidate to select the particular branch of Natural Science on which he shall give attendance. It shall also be in the power of the University Court, if it shall think fit, to require that all candidates for graduation shall be examined in the branch on which attendance may be so required or given, and to direct that, where the particular branch is prescribed by the University Court, the Professor of such branch, or, where an option is given, the Professors of the said several branches, shall be an Examiner or Examiners for graduation without honours.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 11th October, 1861.

ORDINANCE No. 20.

[GLASGOW—FOUNDATION OF PROFESSORSHIP OF CONVEYANCING.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth Day of June, Eighteen hundred and sixty-one Years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter eighty-three, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the course of Study therein; and for the Union of the two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen," the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make Ordinances in order to found new Professorships where they are required, and also to provide by whom the right of presenting or appointing to such new Professorships shall be exercised: And whereas it is expedient that a Professorship of Conveyancing should be founded in the University of Glasgow: And whereas the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow have by minute, dated the first day of March in the present year, agreed to provide the sum of one hundred and five pounds yearly towards the endowment of such a Professorship, on the footing of the patronage being vested in the President or Dean of Faculty, and the Council of the said Faculty: The Commissioners statute and ordain as follows:—

I. From the date of the confirmation of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council, there shall be a Professorship of Conveyancing in the University of Glasgow; and the Professor of Conveyancing shall be a Professor in the Faculty of Law in the said University, and shall hold his office *ad vitam aut culpam*.

II. There shall be attached to the said Professorship the yearly sum of one hundred and five pounds, provided by the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow in terms of their said minute, together with the amount of such class-fees as the Professor may from time to time be authorized to exact from students; but the Professor shall not, in virtue of his appointment, be entitled to any fees payable for examination or graduation.

III. In consideration of the foresaid endowment of one hundred and five pounds yearly, the right of presenting or appointing the Professor of

Conveyancing shall be vested in the President or Dean of Faculty, and the Council of the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow, appointed in pursuance of their charter of incorporation: Provided always, that, in the event of the said President or Dean and Council failing at any time to appoint a Professor within six months after the occurrence of a vacancy, the right of appointment shall *pro vice* be exercised by the University Court of the said University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 11th October, 1861.

ORDINANCE No. 22.

[GLASGOW—FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS—FOUNDATION OF PROFESSORSHIPS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AND BIBLICAL CRITICISM.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fifth Day of November, Eighteen hundred and sixty-one Years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen," the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make such provision by Ordinance, as they shall see fit, for the due preservation, administration, and disposal of the whole property, funds, rents, revenues, and endowments of the several Universities and Colleges therein mentioned; and to make Ordinances in order to found new Professorships where they are required, and to provide for the appointment of Assistants to such Professors as from the nature and duties of their Professorships require assistance, and to provide for the remuneration of such Assistants, and to provide by whom the right of presenting or appointing such new Professors and Assistants shall be exercised: And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are empowered by the same Act to pay, out of such moneys as may be provided by Parliament for the purpose, such sums of money as the Commissioners under the Act shall recommend to be paid, *inter alia*, for the purpose of providing additional teaching by means of Assistants to the Professors in any Professorships already established or to be established, of increasing the salaries presently attached to existing Professorships and to any other offices in the University, and of the endowment of new Professorships: The Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. To the office of Principal shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Principal, including the sum payable, under royal grant, through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues; and, in addition, the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

II. To the Professorship of Logic and Rhetoric shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor; and the sum of eleven pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant.

III. To the Professorship of Moral Philosophy shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor; the sum of eleven pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant; and the income arising from the endowment of the Professorship out of the rents of the Island of Shuna.

IV. To the Professorship of Natural Philosophy shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor; the sum of twenty-one pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant; and the income arising from the endowment of the Professorship out of the rents of the Island of Shuna. To the Professorship of Natural Philosophy there shall be attached an Assistant, who shall receive a salary of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament: and a sum of one hundred pounds shall be provided annually by the *Senatus Academicus* out of the General University Fund hereinafter mentioned, for the purchase of apparatus and materials, and for other class expenses of the Professorship.

V. To the Professorship of Greek shall be attached the same proportion of the Revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor, including the sum payable, under royal grant, through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues; and the sum of twenty pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant. To the Professorship of Greek there shall be attached an Assistant, who shall receive a salary of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

VI. To the Professorship of Humanity shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor, including the sum payable, under royal grant, through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues; and the sum of twenty-five pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant. To the Professorship of Humanity there shall be attached an Assistant, who shall receive a salary of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

VII. To the Professorship of Mathematics shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor; the sum of sixty-two pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant; and the income arising from the endowment of the Professorship out of the rents of the Island of Shuna. To the Professorship of Mathematics there shall be attached an Assistant, who shall receive a salary of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

VIII. To the Professorship of Practical Astronomy shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor; and the sum of fifty pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant.

IX. To the Professorship of Civil Engineering and Mechanics shall be attached the sum of two hundred and seventy-five pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor.

X. There shall be a Professorship of the English Language and Literature in the University of Glasgow; and the right of presenting or appointing the Professor shall be vested in, and exercised by, Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors. To the Professorship shall be attached a salary of two hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

XI. To the Professorship of Divinity shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor, including the sum payable, under royal grant, through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

XII. To the Professorship of Oriental Languages shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor, including the sum payable, under royal grant, through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues; and the sum of twenty pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant.

XIII. To the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History shall be attached the same proportion of the Revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor, including the sum payable, under royal grant, through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

XIV. There shall be a Professorship of Divinity and Biblical Criticism in the University of Glasgow; and as soon as it shall please Her Majesty to provide, by way of endowment, for its support, a share not less than one equal sixth part of the revenues of the Deanery of the Chapel Royal in Scotland, the right of presenting or appointing the Professor shall be vested in, and exercised by, Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors.

XV. To the Professorship of Law shall be attached the same proportion of the Revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor, including the sum payable, under royal grant, through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

XVI. To the Professorship of Medicine shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor, including the sum payable, under royal grant, through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues; and the sum of ten pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant.

XVII. To the Professorship of Anatomy shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor; and the sum of thirty pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant. A sum of two hundred pounds shall be provided annually by the Senatus Academicus out of the General University Fund hereinafter mentioned, towards defraying the salary of an Assistant or Demonstrator, and the class expenses of the Professorship.

XVIII. To the Professorship of Natural History shall be attached the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor; and, in addition, the sum of fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

XIX. To the Professorship of Surgery shall be attached the sum of seventy-five pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor; and, in addition, the sum of twenty-five pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

XX. To the Professorship of Midwifery shall be attached the sum of fifty pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor; and, in addition, the sum of fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

XXI. To the Professorship of Chemistry shall be attached the sum of two hundred pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor. To the Professorship of Chemistry there shall be attached a Teaching Assistant and a Laboratory Assistant, who shall each receive a salary of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament; and a sum of seventy pounds shall be provided annually by the Senatus Academicus out of the General University Fund hereinafter mentioned, for the purchase of apparatus and materials, and for other class expenses of the Professorship.

XXII. To the Professorship of Botany shall be attached the sum of one hundred pounds, heretofore payable annually to the Professor through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues; the sum of one hundred pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor; and the income arising from the endowment of the Professorship out of the rents of the Island of Shuna.

XXIII. To the Professorship of Materia Medica shall be attached the sum of one hundred pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to

the Professor. A sum of fifty pounds shall be provided annually by the *Senatus Academicus* out of the General University Fund hereinafter mentioned, for the purchase of apparatus and materials, and for other class expenses of the Professorship.

XXIV. To the Professorship of the Institutes of Medicine shall be attached the sum of seventy-five pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor; and, in addition, the sum of seventy-five pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

XXV. To the Professorship of Forensic Medicine shall be attached the sum of seventy-five pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor; and, in addition, the sum of twenty-five pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament. A sum of thirty-five pounds shall be provided annually by the *Senatus Academicus* out of the General University Fund hereinafter mentioned, for the purchase of apparatus and materials, and for other class expenses of the Professorship.

XXVI. To the Professorships of *Materia Medica* and Forensic Medicine there shall be attached a joint Assistant, who shall receive a salary of fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

XXVII. The like payments, as heretofore, shall continue to be made from the University revenues to the eldest regent, and, through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, to the three Professors of Philosophy in the University.

XXVIII. In place of the fees specified in the fifth section of Ordinance No. 3, Glasgow No. 1, of the fourth day of May eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, each student shall, after the confirmation of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council, pay a matriculation fee of one pound at the commencement of each winter session for the whole academical year then next ensuing; but any student attending a class or classes during a summer session, without having attended the immediately preceding winter session, shall, in respect of such summer session, pay a fee of ten shillings only; and no fee shall be chargeable against any student for cleaning, lighting, or heating of class-rooms, or for the attendance of College servants.

XXIX. There shall be paid, by each candidate for the degree of Master of Arts, a fee of one guinea in respect of each of the three divisions of the examination for graduation without honours, specified in the fifth section of Ordinance No. 14, General No. 3, of the twenty-sixth day of January eighteen hundred and sixty-one; each such fee of one guinea being payable at the time at which the candidate comes forward to be examined in that division in respect of which it is payable; and no farther fee than the sum of three guineas, as aforesaid, shall be payable by any candidate in respect of examination for, or admission to, the said degree, whether with or without honours.

XXX. There shall be paid, by each candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, a fee of five guineas in respect of each of the three divisions of the examination on professional subjects, specified in the tenth section of Ordinance No. 15, Glasgow No. 2, of the sixteenth day of March eighteen hundred and sixty-one; each such fee of five guineas being payable at the time at which the candidate comes forward to be examined in that division in respect of which it is payable; and if the candidate desires to be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine only, he shall not, on admission thereto, be required to pay any farther fee in addition to the fifteen guineas so paid by him; but if he desires to be admitted to the degree of Master in Surgery also, he shall, on being admitted to such degree, pay a farther fee of five guineas; and every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall pay, in addition to the fees paid by him as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, a fee of five guineas, exclusive of any stamp duty which may for the time be exigible.

XXXI. Each member of the General Council of the University shall, on being first registered, pay a fee of five shillings, and, on each fifteenth day of October thereafter, shall pay an annual fee of two shillings and sixpence for the year then next ensuing: Provided always, that, after payment of the first registration fee of five shillings, and of all fees of two shillings and sixpence, which may have become payable by any member, it shall be lawful for him to compound for all future payments of the fee of two shillings and sixpence by a single payment of one pound: Provided also, that no person shall be entitled to act as a member of the General Council, until he has paid all fees which may have become due by him.

XXXII. All matriculation, examination, and graduation fees, and the registration fees of members of the General Council, shall be placed to the account of a General University Fund, which shall also include all the revenues of the University, except such as have been, or shall be, otherwise appropriated by Ordinance of the Commissioners, and except such as are appropriated to special purposes by mortification, gift, or endowment; and the said General University Fund shall be applicable to defray the ordinary current expenses of the University, including the expenses of the library or libraries of the University, the expenses connected with the meetings of the Senatus Academicus, of the University Court, and of the General Council; the salaries and wages of officers and servants; the cost of lighting, heating, cleaning, maintaining, and repairing the buildings; the cost of apparatus and materials, and other class expenses, including prizes; and the expenses of the Hunterian Museum, in so far as the said several expenses may not be otherwise provided for.

XXXIII. In every case where, by this Ordinance or otherwise, a sum is appointed to be paid out of the University funds for the purchase of apparatus and materials, or other class expenses of any class in the University, an account of the expenditure of such sum in each year shall be laid by the Professor before the Senatus Academicus; and, in the event of the whole sum not being expended in any year, the portion unexpended shall revert and fall into the General University Fund: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus, if it shall think fit, to allow the portion so unexpended in any year to be applied to a similar purpose in connection with the same class in a subsequent year.

XXXIV. The incumbents for the time being of the several Professorships, to which the right of occupation of certain dwelling-houses is now attached, shall continue to have the same right to such occupation as heretofore; and it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, from time to time to pay out of the said General University Fund, such sums as may be reasonable and expedient, towards the maintaining and repairing the said houses, and for other purposes connected therewith.

XXXV. No member of the Senatus Academicus shall, after the time at which the full salary appropriated to his office by this Ordinance shall become available, receive in virtue of his office as Principal or Professor, or as Examiner, any payment from the revenues of the University, except such amount as has been above appropriated to his office: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, from paying, out of the said General University Fund, a reasonable remuneration for any special service which may at any time be rendered by the Principal or any Professor: Provided also, that each of the present Professors of Moral Philosophy, of Divinity, of Oriental Languages, of Ecclesiastical History, of Law, of Medicine, of Botany, and of Materia Medica, shall be entitled during his incumbency to receive, out of the said general fund, an annual sum equal in amount to the sum derived by him from graduation fees, on an average

of the five years immediately preceding the confirmation of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council.

XXXVI. The Assistants to the Professors of Natural Philosophy, Greek, Humanity, Mathematics, Anatomy, and Chemistry, shall be appointed from year to year by the Professors respectively, subject to the approval and control of the University Court; and the joint Assistant to the Professors of Materia Medica and Forensic Medicine shall be appointed by these Professors jointly, subject to the same approval and control; and, in case of a difference between the two Professors as to the person to be appointed, the appointment shall be made by the Senatus Academicus, subject to the same approval and control.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 21st March, 1862.

SCHEDULE IN EXPLANATION OF PART OF THE FOREGOING ORDINANCE.

I. PRINCIPAL.

Emoluments.

University Revenues (average)	£411 15 11½
Land Revenues of Crown	38 4 5½
New Parliamentary vote	250 0 0
Total	£700 0 4½

II. FACULTY OF ARTS.

LOGIC.

Professor's Salary—

University Revenues	£267 4 5½	
(Besides sum from University Revenues, if Senior Regent; and variable sum from Land Revenues of Crown, as one of the Professors of Philosophy.—See Note at end of Schedule.)		
Present Parliamentary vote	11 0 0	
Estimated fees	460 0 0	
		£738 4 5½

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor's Salary—

University Revenues	£267 4 5½	
(Besides sum from University Revenues, if Senior Regent; and variable sum from Land Revenues of Crown, as one of the Professors of Philosophy.—See Note at end of Schedule.)		
Present Parliamentary vote	11 0 0	
Shuna rents (average)	20 0 0	
Estimated fees	320 0 0	
		£618 4 5½

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor's Salary—

University Revenues	£267 4 5½	
(Besides sum from University Revenues, if Senior Regent; and variable sum from Land Revenues of Crown, as one of the Professors of Philosophy.—See Note at end of Schedule.)		
Present Parliamentary vote	21 0 0	
Shuna Rents (average)	20 0 0	
Estimated fees	300 0 0	
		£608 4 5½
Assistant's Salary, New Parliamentary vote	100 0 0	
Allowance for Class Expenses, General University Fund	100 0 0	

GREEK.**Professor's Salary—**

University Revenues	£264	8	10½	
(Besides sum from University Revenues, if Senior Regent.—See Note at end of Schedule.)				
Land Revenues of Crown	5	0	0	
Present Parliamentary vote	20	0	0	
Estimated fees	680	0	0	
				£969 8 10½
Assistant's Salaries, New Parliamentary vote				100 0 0

HUMANITY.**Professor's Salary—**

University Revenues	£256	2	2½	
Land Revenues of Crown	8	6	8	
Present Parliamentary vote	25	0	0	
Estimated fees	680	0	0	
				£969 8 10½
Assistant's Salary, New Parliamentary vote				100 0 0

MATHEMATICS.**Professor's Salary—**

University Revenues	£230	0	0	
Present Parliamentary vote	62	0	0	
Shuna Rents (average)	20	0	0	
Estimated fees	350	0	0	
				£662 0 0
Assistant's Salary, New Parliamentary vote				100 0 0

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.**Professor's Salary—**

University Revenues	£220	0	0	
Present Parliamentary vote	50	0	0	
Estimated fees	0	0	0	
(The Professor of Practical Astronomy has also charge of the Observatory. Hitherto the students have been so few that it is unnecessary to estimate the fees.)				
				£270 0 0

CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICS.**Professor's Salary—**

Present Parliamentary vote	£275	0	0	
Estimated fees	50	0	0	
				£325 0 0

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.**Professor's Salary—**

New Parliamentary vote	£200	0	0	
Estimated fees	£200	0	0	
				£400 0 0

III. FACULTY OF DIVINITY.**DIVINITY.****Professor's Salary—**

University Revenues (average)	£408	6	8	
Land Revenues of Crown	16	13	4	
Estimated fees	175	0	0	
				£600 0 0

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.**Professor's Salary—**

University Revenues	£264	8	10½	
Land Revenues of Crown	15	11	1½	
Present Parliamentary vote	20	0	0	
Estimated fees	130	0	0	
				£430 0 0

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Professor's Salary—

University Revenues	£222 15 6½	
Land Revenues of Crown	100 0 0	
Estimated fees	80 0 0	
	<hr/>	£402 15 6½

DIVINITY AND BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

Professor's Salary—

Deanery of Chapel Royal (estimated)	£336 0 0	
Estimated fees	100 0 0	
	<hr/>	£436 0 0

IV. FACULTY OF LAW.

LAW.

Professor's Salary—

University Revenues	£220 0 0	
Land Revenues of Crown	90 0 0	
Estimated fees	230 0 0	
	<hr/>	£540 0 0

V. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

MEDICINE.

Professor's Salary—

University Revenues	£220 0 0	
Land Revenues of Crown	40 0 0	
Present Parliamentary vote	10 0 0	
Estimated fees	140 0 0	
	<hr/>	£410 0 0

ANATOMY.

Professor's Salary—

University Revenues	£220 0 0	
Present Parliamentary vote	30 0 0	
Estimated fees	500 0 0	
	<hr/>	£750 0 0
Allowances for Class Expenses, General University Fund,		200 0 0

NATURAL HISTORY.

Professor's Salary—

Present Parliamentary vote	£150 0 0	
New Parliamentary vote	50 0 0	
Estimated fees	100 0 0	
	<hr/>	£300 0 0

SURGERY.

Professor's Salary—

Present Parliamentary vote	£75 0 0	
New Parliamentary vote	25 0 0	
Estimated fees	220 0 0	
	<hr/>	£320 0 0

MIDWIFERY.

Professor's Salary—

Present Parliamentary vote	£50 0 0	
New Parliamentary vote	50 0 0	
Estimated fees	130 0 0	
	<hr/>	£230 0 0

CHEMISTRY.

Professor's Salary—			
Present Parliamentary vote	£200	0	0
Estimated fees	420	0	0
			£620 0 0
Assistants' Salaries, New Parliamentary vote			{ 100 0 0
			{ 100 0 0
Allowances for Class Expenses, General University Fund			70 0 0

BOTANY.

Professor's Salary—			
Woods and Forests	£100	0	0
Present Parliamentary vote	100	0	0
Shuna rents (average)	20	0	0
Estimated fees	180	0	0
			£400 0 0

MATERIA MEDICA.

Professor's Salary—			
Present Parliamentary vote	£100	0	0
Estimated fees	170	0	0
			£270 0 0
Assistant's Salary, New Parliamentary vote			50 0 0
Allowances for Class Expenses, General University Fund,			50 0 0
(The Assistant to this Chair to be also Assistant to the Chair of Forensic Medicine.)			

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.

Professor's Salary—			
Present Parliamentary vote	£75	0	0
New Parliamentary vote	75	0	0
Estimated fees	160	0	0
			£310 0 0

FORENSIC MEDICINE.

Professor's Salary—			
Present Parliamentary vote	£75	0	0
New Parliamentary vote	25	0	0
Estimated fees	110	0	0
			£210 0 0
Allowances for Class Expenses, General University Fund			35 0 0
(The Assistant to the Chair of Materia Medica to be also Assistant to this Chair.)			

Note.—Additional sum payable to the "Eldest Regent" from University Revenues £2 15 6½
(The Regents are the Professors of Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy.)

Additional sums payable to the three Professors of Philosophy from the Land Revenues of the Crown:—

First Philosophy	£3	6	8
Second Philosophy	8	6	8
Third Philosophy	2	17	9½

ORDINANCE No. 26.

[GENERAL—RATE AND CONDITIONS OF RETIRING ALLOWANCES.]

At Edinburgh, the Eighth Day of February, Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of

"Aberdeen," the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are empowered to pay, out of such moneys as may be provided by Parliament for the purpose, such sums of money as the Commissioners under the said Act shall recommend to be paid, *inter alia*, for providing retiring allowances to aged and infirm Principals and Professors: The Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. The retiring allowance to be granted to a Principal or Professor in any of the Universities of Scotland, retiring from his office on the ground of age or infirmity, shall be as follows; that is to say,

To any Principal or Professor who shall have served for ten years and upwards, and under eleven years, an annual allowance equal to twenty-sixtieths of the annual salary and emoluments of his office:

For eleven years, and under twelve years, an annual allowance equal to twenty-one sixtieths of such salary and emoluments:

And in like manner a farther addition to the annual allowance equal to one-sixtieth in respect of each additional year of such service, until the completion of a period of service of thirty years, when an annual allowance equal to forty-sixtieths may be granted; and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond thirty years.

II. In reckoning the years of service of a Principal or Professor under this Ordinance, the years during which he shall have held the office from which he retires, and also the years, if any, during which he may have held any other office of Principal or Professor in the same or in any other Scottish University, shall be taken into account.

III. The annual salary and emoluments of a Principal or Professor shall be taken to be the annual average of the salary and emoluments of the office from which he retires, estimated on a period of five years immediately preceding the date of retirement.

IV. In cases in which special circumstances may appear to justify an increased rate of retiring allowance, and in cases in which a Principal or Professor may be disabled by infirmity or bad health from performing the duties of his office before the completion of ten years' service, the increased rate, or retiring allowance, if any, shall be such as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may determine.

V. The retiring allowances to aged and infirm Principals and Professors under this Ordinance shall be paid out of such moneys as may be provided by Parliament for the purpose.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 26th April, 1862.

NOTE.—With exception of No. 66, regulating Foundation Bursaries, it has been deemed unnecessary to give in full the Ordinances regulating Foundations, as all the information contained in them which is of general interest may be seen in the *Calendar*, under the heading "Bursaries, Prizes, Scholarships, &c."

ORDINANCE No. 54.

[GLASGOW—REGULATIONS FOR WILSON FOUNDATION.]

ORDINANCE No. 55.

[GLASGOW—REGULATIONS FOR STRUTHERS FOUNDATION.]

ORDINANCE No. 56.

[GLASGOW—REGULATIONS FOR BOYD FOUNDATION.]

ORDINANCE No. 57.

[GLASGOW—REGULATIONS FOR ARMAGH FOUNDATION.]

ORDINANCE No. 63.

[GLASGOW—REGULATIONS FOR FORFAR FOUNDATION.]

ORDINANCE No. 64.

[GLASGOW—REGULATIONS FOR HASTIE FOUNDATION.]

ORDINANCE No. 65.

[GLASGOW—REGULATIONS FOR CRAWFURD FOUNDATION.]

ORDINANCE No. 66.

[GLASGOW—REGULATIONS FOR FOUNDATION BURSARIES.]

At Edinburgh, the Seventh Day of June, Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen," the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas there are now four foundation bursaries in the University of Glasgow, as provided by the Foundation Charter of King James the Sixth, of date the thirteenth day of July fifteen hundred and seventy-seven: And whereas certain of the conditions and directions attached to the said bursaries are inapplicable to the altered state of circumstances; and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the founder, would be better advanced by an alteration of such conditions and directions, in manner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said bursaries, as follows:—

I. Each of the said four bursaries shall be open for competition to all students entering on their first or second session of attendance in the Faculty of Arts in the said University: Provided always, that no student shall be admissible to the competition for any bursary, who has, for more than one session, been a student in the Faculty of Arts in any one or more of the Scottish Universities.

II. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold his bursary for four years, and no longer, subject to the condition that he shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said University, and shall pass the examinations required by the University of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; but, if he shall fail to pass any of the examinations required as aforesaid of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts, or shall discontinue his attendance at the University as a student in Arts, he shall forfeit his bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of any bursar, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, his bursary, subject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, and which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the University Court with all possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the decision of the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

III. In the event of a vacancy occurring in any of the said bursaries during the currency of the period of four years, for which the same is tenable as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus to appoint a bursar for the remainder of the said period then unexpired, from among the students of the same standing in the curriculum in Arts as the bursar was in whose room the appointment is made, and that either after competition or otherwise, as they may think most expedient; and any bursar so appointed shall, subject to the same conditions as aforesaid, be entitled to hold the said bursary for the remainder of the said period of four years then unexpired, and no longer.

IV. The Senatus Academicus shall, in their discretion, determine in what year an appointment shall be made for the first time to each of the said four bursaries; and shall, in the exercise of this discretion, have special regard to the expediency of distributing, as far as possible, among students of different years, the benefits of competition bursaries.

V. No person shall be entitled to hold any of the said bursaries along with any other bursary in the University.

VI. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the said foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 6th August, 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 72.

[GLASGOW—REGULATIONS FOR BAXTER FOUNDATION.]

ORDINANCE No. 68.

[GENERAL—REGULATIONS FOR LIBRARIES—USE OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BY FELLOWS OF COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. *See also* ORDINANCE No. 89.]

At Edinburgh, the Seventh Day of June, Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen," the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make such provision by Ordinance, as they shall see fit, for the

better custody and management of the Libraries belonging to the Universities: The Commissioners statute and ordain as follows:—

I. The Librarian in each University shall have the ordinary management of the Library of the University, subject to the superintendence of the Library Committee of the *Senatus Academicus*, to be appointed as hereinafter provided.

II. The *Senatus Academicus* shall in each year appoint a committee of their own number, to be called the Library Committee, whose duty it shall be, under the authority and subject to the directions of the *Senatus*, to take special charge of the affairs and business of the Library; and such committee shall consist of not less than five members, of whom three shall be a quorum; and in the event of there being a Finance Committee of the *Senatus*, one member at least of the Finance Committee shall be also a member of the Library Committee.

III. The Librarian in each University, and such Assistant Librarians as the *Senatus Academicus* may think necessary, shall be appointed by the *Senatus Academicus*, who shall also have the power of suspending or dismissing such Librarian and Assistant Librarians, subject to an appeal to the University Court, as provided by the twelfth section of the said Act.

IV. All books ordered for the Library shall be sent direct to the Librarian, and shall be forthwith entered by him in the Catalogue, and noted with distinguishing marks; and no person shall be allowed to use or borrow any book, until it has been entered in the Catalogue, and noted.

V. The *Senatus Academicus*, or their Library Committee, shall from time to time make provision for the manner in which the ordinary business of the Library, in regard to borrowing and consulting books, shall be conducted, by establishing a regular and authentic record of borrowing and returning books on such a system as shall secure their due return and preservation.

VI. The Librarian shall from time to time prepare a list, to be submitted to, and adjusted and approved by, the *Senatus*, and when so adjusted and approved, to be kept by the Librarian, of such books, manuscripts, and other works, as ought not to be lent out of the Library, and which shall not be lent out on any terms; and the *Senatus* shall from time to time make such regulations, as they shall think expedient, for allowing access to such works for consultation.

VII. The Librarian shall from time to time prepare a list, to be submitted to, and adjusted and approved by, the *Senatus*, and, when so adjusted and approved, to be kept by the Librarian, of such works as ought not to be lent out of the Library, except upon special application, and by special permission of the Library Committee; and the *Senatus* shall from time to time make such general regulations as to the conditions under which such works may be borrowed, as they shall think expedient; and, in addition to such general regulations, the Library Committee may, in each individual case of borrowing such works, impose such special conditions as they may think necessary or expedient: Provided always, that every such special permission, and all such additional conditions imposed by the Library Committee, shall be entered in the Minute Book of the Committee.

VIII. A general inspection of the Library of each University, and of the record kept, as above provided by Section V., of the borrowing and returning of books, shall take place in each University annually, at such time and during such period as the *Senatus Academicus* shall determine.

IX. During the period of the annual inspection the Library shall be closed, and all works whatever, and by whomsoever borrowed, shall be returned to the Library before the commencement of such period, under a penalty, previously fixed and publicly notified by the *Senatus*, of not less than one shilling a volume; and, in the event of any volume not being

returned before the expiration of one week after the last day of the inspection, the fine shall be repeated weekly until such volume is returned, or until a copy of the work of the same edition, and of equal value, shall, at the expense of the borrower, be placed in the Library in its stead: Provided always, that the amount of the fine in the case of works borrowed by special permission as aforesaid, may be fixed either by general regulation of the Senatus, or by special condition imposed by the Library Committee in any individual case.

X. The use of the Library by persons not being students of the University shall be subject to the following regulations:—

1. Each member of the Senatus Academicus shall be entitled to have in his possession at one time twenty-five volumes, but not more.
2. Each member of the General Council, who has paid all fees necessary to entitle him to act as such, shall, in each year in which he shall have paid a subscription to the Library of ten shillings and sixpence, be entitled to have in his possession at one time four volumes, but not more: Provided always, that a payment, instead of such yearly subscription, of a composition of five guineas shall entitle a person to the like privilege, so long as he shall continue a member of the General Council: Provided also, that, in regard to the use of the Library by members of the General Council, the year shall, in each of the Universities of St. Andrew's, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, be held to date from the fifteenth day of October, and in the University of Aberdeen from the fifteenth day of September.
3. In consideration of the annual payment of five pounds by the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to the University of Edinburgh, each Fellow of the College resident within ten miles of Edinburgh, shall, in each year in which he shall have paid a subscription of one guinea to the Library of that University, be entitled to have in his possession at one time ten volumes, but not more: Provided always, that the said College of Surgeons and the members thereof, as such, shall not be entitled, in virtue of any former agreement or otherwise, to any privilege or use of the Library of the said University, except as herein specially provided: Provided also, that, as regards such use of the said Library, the year shall be held to date from the fifteenth day of October.
4. Subject always to the provision as to the return of books at the annual period of inspection, every person in each of the said classes mentioned in this section, shall be entitled to retain each book for one month from the date of borrowing, if the book has been borrowed at any time between the first day of October and the thirtieth day of April inclusive, and for two months from the date of borrowing, if the book has been borrowed at any time between the first day of May and the thirtieth day of September inclusive; and shall further, after the expiration of such period of one month, or of two months, as the case may be, be entitled to retain each book until the annual period of inspection, unless notice shall be received from the Librarian, requiring the return of such book, which notice shall be issued on application being made for the same by any person entitled to the use of the Library, or by order of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Library Committee, and shall require the return of the book within a certain short period, to be specified in the notice, under a penalty of not less than one shilling a volume, if the book be not returned within such period, and, after the expiration thereof, under a farther penalty of sixpence a volume for each day, as long as the book is not returned, until the amount of the fine shall exceed the sum

for which the book can be replaced in the Library, such penalties to be also specified in such notice: Provided always, that, in the event of the Library possessing more than one copy of the book so applied for, and of all the copies being out of the Library, such notice as aforesaid shall be sent to the earliest borrower.

XI. The use of the Library by matriculated students of the University shall be regulated as follows:—

1. Every matriculated student shall be entitled to have in his possession two volumes at one time, and shall be entitled to retain any book for two weeks from the date of borrowing; and further, to re-borrow any book for successive periods of two weeks, unless an application for the same shall in the meantime have been made by another person entitled to the use of the Library: Provided always, that it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, if they shall think it expedient, to allow students either generally, or during any particular period of the year, to be in possession of more than two volumes at a time.
2. It shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, from time to time, to make such regulations as to a deposit of money by students borrowing books from the Library, as they shall think expedient; and also to regulate the use of the Library by students in consulting books in the Library itself.
3. No certificate of attendance upon a class shall be granted by a Professor to any student without the production of evidence to the Professor, that the student has duly returned all books which he may have borrowed from the Library.

XII. Students enrolled by the University of Edinburgh as attending the lectures of Extra-Academical Teachers in Edinburgh, under the sixth sub-section of the sixth section of Ordinance No. 8, Edinburgh No. 3, shall be entitled to the like privileges in connection with the Library of that University, and be subject in the same manner to any regulations to be made by the Senatus, as matriculated students of the University; and no certificate of attendance on the lectures of any such Teacher shall be given to any student so enrolled, without the production of evidence to the Teacher that the student has duly returned all books which he may have borrowed from the Library.

XIII. It shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, from time to time, to grant the use of the Library to such extent, and on such conditions, as they shall think expedient, to persons for purposes of literary research, and that, whether such persons shall be members of the University or not: Provided always, that no such privilege shall in any case be granted, except by minute of the Senatus specifying the grounds on which the grant is made, and the conditions which have been attached thereto, an extract of which minute shall be forthwith transmitted to the University Court.

XIV. All grants of the use of the Library made by the Senatus Academicus, in pursuance of the preceding section, shall terminate at the annual period of inspection of the Library, but shall be renewable under like conditions, if again applied for on the expiration of that period: Provided always, that the Library Committee may be empowered by the Senatus, to renew any such grant until the first meeting of Senatus after the expiration of the annual period of inspection, but no longer.

XV. In the event of any book being lost or injured, while in the possession of a person entitled to the use of the Library, he shall be liable either to replace the same, or to pay such fine, either as representing the value of the book, or otherwise, as may be fixed by the Senatus Academicus, or by the Library Committee, in the event of their having been empowered by the Senatus to fix the amount of such fines.

XVI. So long as any person shall remain in possession of a book which he is not entitled to retain, or shall allow any fine incurred by him to remain unpaid, the right of such person to borrow or retain any books whatever, or to exercise any of the privileges of the Library, shall be suspended, and remain in abeyance.

XVII. No book shall in any case be given out of the Library except to the borrower in person, or to some one having written authority from him.

XVIII. On the expiration of the annual period of inspection, the Librarian shall report to the *Senatus Academicus*, in reference to the year then ended:—

1. The particulars of every case of admission to special privileges in the use of the Library:
2. The particulars of every case in which a person's right to the use of the Library has been suspended, or is in abeyance:
3. Every case of a book belonging to the Library having been replaced at the expense of a person entitled to the use of the Library:
4. A list of all books belonging to the Library known or found at the time of the inspection to be amissing, or seriously injured:
5. Any other matter which the Librarian may think it of importance to bring under the notice of the *Senatus*, or regarding which the *Senatus* may have directed him to report:

and the *Senatus* shall forward a copy of such Report to the University Court, with their remarks.

XIX. At the conclusion of the annual period of inspection, a list shall be made of all persons who may have failed to return by that time any books borrowed by them, or to pay any fines incurred, along with the names of the books so unreturned, and the amounts of the fines then due; and such list shall be exhibited in some conspicuous place in the Library; and no name shall be removed therefrom, until in each case the book or books be returned or replaced, or the fine or fines, which may have become due, be paid.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 6th August, 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 69.

[GENERAL—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES—ADJOURNMENT OF EXAMINATIONS—SUSPENSION OR DEPRIVATION OF A BURSAR OR SCHOLAR—CONFERRING DEGREES IN ABSENCE OF CHANCELLOR AND VICE-CHANCELLOR.]

At Edinburgh, the Twelfth Day of June, Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen," the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, subject to the provisions thereof, to regulate by Ordinance the powers, jurisdictions, and privileges of Chancellors, Rectors, Assessors, Professors, and all other members or office-bearers in the said Universities, as also of the *Senatus Academicus* and the University Court; and to make rules for the management and ordering of the Universities, and for the granting of degrees, whether in Arts, Divinity, Law, or Medicine: The Commissioners declare and ordain, as follows:—

I. Nothing contained in Ordinance No. 14, General No. 3, of the twenty-sixth day of January, Eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be construed to interfere with the power of the Senatus Academicus of each University to regulate, as they may think expedient, the order of attendance on the several classes in the course of study in the Faculty of Arts: Provided always, that no regulations to be made by the Senatus of any University shall be inconsistent with the provisions of the said Ordinance.

II. It shall be in the power of the examiners at any of the examinations of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts, instead of rejecting a candidate as having failed to pass such examination, to adjourn his examination on the subject or subjects, on which he is then being examined, to a future occasion; and the candidate shall not be held, by reason of such adjournment, to have failed to pass the examination within the meaning of any Ordinance of the Commissioners relating to bursaries.

III. In every case in which, by any Ordinance of the Commissioners issued prior to the date of this Ordinance, a power given to the Senatus Academicus of any University, to suspend a student from, or to deprive him of, a bursary or scholarship on the ground of misconduct, has been made subject to the approval of the University Court, the power of suspension or deprivation shall be vested in, and belong to, the Senatus Academicus, and be exercised by that body alone; but shall be subject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the University Court with all possible despatch: Provided always, that, in the meantime, the decision of the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

IV. In the event at any time of both the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor being absent from any University meeting for conferring degrees, it shall be lawful for the Principal, or, in his absence, for the senior Professor present, to confer degrees in the same manner, and to the same effect, as the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, if present, might have done: Provided always, that, in the University of St. Andrew's, degrees shall, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, be conferred by the senior Principal present, and, in the absence of both Principals, by the senior Professor present.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 30th August, 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 70.

[GLASGOW—COMPENSATION TO PRESENT PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY FOR LOSS OF GRADUATION FEES.

At Edinburgh, the Twelfth Day of June, Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen," the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to make such provision by Ordinance, as they shall see fit, for the due preservation, administration, and disposal of the whole property, funds, rents, revenues, and endowments of the several Universities and Colleges therein mentioned: And whereas, through the operation of Ordinance No. 22, Glasgow No. 4, relative to the administration and disposal of the property and revenues of the University of Glasgow, the Professor of Natural

Philosophy in that University has been deprived of any share of graduation fees; and it appears to the Commissioners just and expedient that such compensation in respect thereof, as is hereinafter provided, should be made to the present Professor during his incumbency: The Commissioners statute and ordain as follows:—

The present Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow shall be entitled, during his incumbency, to receive annually the sum of fifty pounds out of the General University Fund of the said University, instituted by the thirty-second section of the said recited Ordinance, anything contained in the said Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any payment from graduation fees, or from the said General University Fund, to any future Professor of Natural Philosophy, in virtue of his office; and such payment, as is herein provided, shall cease with the incumbency of the present Professor.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 30th August, 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 75.

[GENERAL—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN LAW.]

At Edinburgh, the Twelfth Day of July, Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, “An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the “Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of “Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges “of Aberdeen,” the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make rules for the management and ordering of the several Universities of Scotland, and for the granting of degrees, whether in Arts, Divinity, Law, or Medicine; and to provide that, in so far as shall be practicable, and, in the opinion of the Commissioners, conducive to the well-being of the Universities, and to the advancement of learning, the course of study, the manner of examination, and the conditions under which degrees are to be conferred, shall be uniform in all the said Universities: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the granting of degrees in Law in each of the said Universities, as follows:—

I. No one shall hereafter be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) in any of the said Universities, unless he be a graduate in Arts of one of the Universities of Scotland, or of England, or Ireland, or a graduate in Arts of a colonial or foreign University, whose degrees may, for this purpose, have been specially recognized by the University Court.

II. The course of study in Law necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall extend over three academical years, and shall include attendance on a distinct course in each of the six following departments, viz:—

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|--|---|
| 1. CIVIL LAW, | } During Courses of not
less than Eighty Lec-
tures each. |
| 2. LAW OF SCOTLAND, | |
| 3. CONVEYANCING, | } During Courses of not
less than Forty Lec-
tures each. |
| 4. PUBLIC LAW, | |
| 5. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW and HISTORY, | } |
| 6. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, | |

III. No one shall hereafter be admitted to examination as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, until he has completed the course of

study above prescribed; and no one shall be admitted as a candidate in any University, unless two at least of the three academical years of his course of study in Law shall have been in such University.

IV. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be examined both in writing and *viva voce* on each of the six departments of Law above specified.

V. Each candidate must satisfy the Examiners that he possesses a competent knowledge of Law in each of the said departments; and the Examiners shall further, in judging of the qualifications of candidates, have special regard to their acquirements in the two departments of Public Law and Constitutional Law and History.

VI. The Examiners for degrees in Law in each of the said Universities shall be six in number, and there shall always be one Examiner specially qualified for each one of the six departments above specified; and, where the Professors in the Faculty of Law in any University do not furnish the requisite number of Examiners duly qualified, the number shall be made up by the appointment of additional Examiners by the University Court: Provided always, that no person shall be appointed an additional Examiner in any University, unless he be a Professor in the Faculty of Law in a Scottish University, or shall have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

VII. In the University of Glasgow the Professor of Forensic Medicine shall be a Professor in the Faculty of Law, as well as a Professor in the Faculty of Medicine; and, in the University of Aberdeen, the Professor of Medical Logic and Medical Jurisprudence shall be a Professor in the Faculty of Law, as well as a Professor in the Faculty of Medicine.

VIII. Each person appointed an additional Examiner by the University Court under Section VI. shall, for each year in which he shall act as such Examiner, receive out of the fees to be paid by candidates for degrees in Law, such sum as may be fixed by the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court.

IX. Each candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall pay a fee of five guineas in respect of his examination for the degree.

X. The degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) shall be conferred, as heretofore, *honoris causa tantum*.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March, 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 89.

[GENERAL—REGULATIONS FOR LIBRARIES, SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCE No. 68.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth Day of December, Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

WHEREAS, on the seventh day of June, Eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the Commissioners under the Act of the twenty-first and twenty-second years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter eighty-three, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of "Aberdeen," issued an Ordinance No. 68, General No. 6, for the better custody and management of the Libraries belonging to the Universities; and the said Ordinance thereafter received the approval of Her Majesty in Council: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners expedient that the

said Ordinance should be explained and amended, in manner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, as follows:—

I. The provisions of Sub-section 1 of Section XI. of the said recited Ordinance shall be held to be limited in its application to the use of the Library by students who are not Masters of Arts of the University; and, as regards such students, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, if they shall think it expedient, to fix a certain longer period than two weeks from the date of borrowing, as the period during which they shall be entitled to retain books, and that either generally, or as applicable to any particular portion of the year, as the Senatus may think expedient: Provided always, that such extended period, and also the portion of the year to which the same shall apply, shall be specified in the minute of the Senatus authorizing the same, and an extract of such minute shall be forthwith transmitted to the University Court.

II. Subject always to the regulations contained in the said recited Ordinance, and specially to the regulations in Sub-section 4 of Section X. thereof, and also to any regulations to be made by the Senatus Academicus under the authority of the said recited Ordinance, the following classes of persons shall be entitled to the use of the Library, to the extent and under the conditions hereinafter specified, that is to say:—

1. Every person who has retired, or who shall hereafter retire, from the office of Principal or Professor on a retiring allowance, and also, in the University of Aberdeen, every person who has been deprived of the office of Principal or Professor by reason of the union of King's and Marischal Colleges, shall be entitled to have in his possession at one time ten volumes, but not more.
2. Any assistant to a Professor, to whom the Senatus Academicus shall think it expedient to grant the privilege of the Library, shall be entitled to have in his possession at one time ten volumes, but not more.
3. The Librarian shall be entitled to have in his possession at one time ten volumes, but not more; and any Assistant Librarian, to whom the Senatus Academicus shall think it expedient to grant the privilege of the Library, shall be entitled to have in his possession at one time four volumes, but not more: Provided always, that all books borrowed by the Librarian, or by any such Assistant Librarian as aforesaid, shall be duly and regularly entered in the ordinary records of the Library as being so borrowed, in the same manner as books borrowed by other persons.
4. Any Master of Arts of the University, who, by reason either of being under the age of twenty-one years, or of being a student enrolled in any class of the University, is not qualified to be a member of the General Council, shall be entitled to have in his possession at one time four volumes, but not more: Provided always, that, if he be not a matriculated student of the University, he shall in each year pay a subscription to the Library of ten shillings and sixpence: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend the privilege of the Library to persons qualified to become members of the General Council, but who have not paid the fees necessary to entitle them to act as such.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March, 1863.

